T of DISEASI

to Maine.

ing statistics to back up his observations, that the Improved Durham Short Horns got the start there is a steady increase of the exportation of of them, and have monopolized the market. bread-stuffs from the United States to Great This writer says that a herd of from six to Britain. That from Sept. 1st, 1848, to July, eight cows of this breed, kept by him for family 1849, there have been exported nearly eleven and use, many years average twenty-four quarts per a half millions of bushels of corn, while, during day, during the best of the season. One halfthe corresponding term of the year previous, but blood that he raised, used to give forty-four quarts a little more than three and a quarter millions of rich milk during the best of the season. were exported, and that the increase of exporta- We should like to hear further from others retion of flour and wheat was in a similar ratio. specting this breed. We learn also from the same source, but on the authority of Blackwood's Magazine, that the poor rates (pauper tax) of England has risen to thirtyfive millions of dollars a year, and that one-seventh often directed to the fattening of those animals of her population are on the pauper list and sup- which are intended for the butcher; and it is imported by the parish. What would you think portant for him to know how he may turn such was to become of us if every seventh person was articles of food as he may have on hand for this maintained by the town? This comes from her purpose to the best account. Several articles, is called, or nobledom; whereby my Lord Nabob and are to be used in their season, if at all. The or my Lady Ding Dong, may own all the land least nutritions articles, so far as it can be done that joins her, and entail it to the first born, and that first born to his or her first born, while the masses are kept down in their rights and privileges to more exercise than is necessary for their health. be serfs for them. How long this will continue, All exercise, more than this, calls for an expenwe know not. There is leaven working among diture of food, which does not avail anything in them that will, at some day or other, overthrow the process of fattening. They should be fed the whole system. It cannot continue many regularly, with suitable food, and that properly years. The fact of the exportation of so much prepared; and as much should be given them as bread-stuffs from the country is one of importance they are able to convert into flesh and fat, without to our own farmers, and especially to the farmers waste. "In the animal economy, the accumupacity of the United States lands, for producing superfluous nutriment, which not being required so many hungry millions abroad, stretching forth emergencies; and it must be obvious that the their hands for it, the price cannot be very low, larger the quantity of food which a fattening anand that you had better raise what you need for imal can be made to consume daily, with a good your own consumption rather than put yourselves appetitle, or to digest thoroughly, the greater in the position of the English paupers, and depend will be the amount of flesh and fat gained in It says that while you have lands of excellent sumed."

Remember, Maine used to export breadstuffs, and that there should be nothing to disturb them, but not now. Remember, that if any disaster di- or excite fear or discontent. minishes the crops of the Western States, you Of the root crops, for nutritive properties, po and the British pauper suffer together, and not tatoes stand first; then carrots, ruta bagas, manyour Western friends. How would you like the gel-wurzels which are all nearly as valuable as

## Plaster.

tion to the effect of Plaster on crops, which I do imals-especially, swine. For these, there is not recollect to have seen answered by any of the undoubtedly a great gain in having it both ground persone who have written on the subject. It is and cooked. It is said that where swine are fed this-Does plaster, put upon one portion of a on mush or hasty-pudding, they are much more field, have any effect upon any other portion? quiet, and consequently gain flesh much faster, For instance-in putting plaster upon a field of than where the same ingredients are fed to them corn of about four acres, the present season, I uncooked. purposely omitted two rows. The plaster was The following hints on this subject, from that put on before the first hoeing. At the time of valuable agricultural journal, the Albany Cultithe second hoeing, there was a remarkable differ- vator, will be found of interest: ence in the appearance of the plastered and un- "Substances in which the nutriment is much plastered rows, which has continued through the concentrated, should be fed with care. There is season. I think there can be no more than two- danger, especially when the animal is first put to thirds as much corn in those, as in any two ad- feed, that more may be eaten at once than the

two unplastered rows are a sample of what the causes animals to fatten faster than almost any whole field would have been, had I used no plas- other food. They will not, however, bear to be

toes, with apparently the same result. Will you, of corn, especially that from the hard flinty kinds or some of your scientific correspondents, give the grown in the northern and eastern states, is quite information ! Respectfully, D. M. Cook. too strong food for cattle, sheep, or horses, to be

Note. Notwithstanding the close observation having the cob ground with the corn, by which and the many experiments made with Plaster, in the nutriment is diffused through a greater bulk. different locations and in different countries, the lays lighter in the stomach, and is more thoroughexplanations made respecting the mode of its ac- ly digested. The effect of pure corn meal or tion on crops, is not fully satisfactory. We have animals, we suppose to be similar to that somefrequently seen the experiments related by our times produced on our own species by the use of correspondent made, with similar results. We fine wheaten flour-the subject becomes dyspephave no doubt that the rows not plastered, are tic, and is forced to use bread which has the bran smaller than they would have been, had no plas- mixed with the flour. The mixture of the cob ter been put upon the others, although the whole with the meal, answers the purpose of the bran crop is increased by its application. Our reasons -the health of the animal is preserved, and the for this conclusion are these: Plaster evidently acts upon, or increases crops, in this way: 1st. A portion of it forms an ingredient or food of the crop, because, on burning and analyzing the ashes of established. For hogs, the benefit of the cob, is the crop, it can be found there. 2nd. A part of not, we think, so evident; those animals appearit, also, combines with the ammonia in the atmosphere, and thus supplies sulphate of ammonia to the crop, which can be found in the same way. 3d. Having furnished the crop with so much aliment, it makes it strong, or stimulates it so as to enable it to draw together and appropriate to itself what other ingredients it may find in the soil be readily mixed with meal, answers a good purnecessary for its formation and increase, and thus, pose in rendering the meal easy of digestion, as the stronger cattle will rob the weaker, they and in enabling the animal to extract from it all rob the weaker plants, and make them really the nutriment. smaller than they would have been had their "The conclusion arrived at from the result of neighbors been no more fed and stimulated than they had been. We are led to this latter conclu-

A neighbor of ours had a piece of intervale land, to all appearance alike in every respect. On a part of it he applied plaster for several years, and nothing else—cutting the grass every year. On the other part he applied nothing, cutting the grass every year as on the first. For a year or two, the grass on the plastered piece was much increased; but in a few years more, became exhausted; while the unplastered piece afforded a medium crop, as usual. The inference we drew from observing this result, was this. The plaster, acting as we have above stated, stimulated the grass, and enabled it to cat up whatever else

we mean, and we may be mistaken also in our views; but it seems so to us, and thus we explain it. If you use plaster, apply other ma-

Holderness Cattle.

nure also, occasionally.

A writer in the Genesee Farmer, who dates whereabouts in Rochester, N. Y., but does not give his name, recommends very strongly the Holderness breed of cattle for dairy purposes. These have been raised in Massachusetts from British Paupers.-American Corn, and a hint the famous bull Holderness, which was imported by Gorham Parsons, Esq., of Brighton. We We gather from an editorial of bio. Lee, of have heard that the breed from this animal prothe Genesee Farmer, and who is good at gather- duced good dairy cows, but some how or other

#### Fattening Animals.

At this season, the attention of the farmer is "peculiar institutions," the feudal system, as it such as pumpkins and apples, will not keep long, should be kept quiet, and suffered to take no of Maine. It says to you that although the ca- lation of fat and extra flesh, is only a deposit of bread are almost unlimited, yet while there are by the system at one time, is laid by for future upon your neighbors for the bread that you cat. proportion to the whole quantity of food con-

quality and texture, almost for the mere asking, food where they are uneasy and discontented, York for a little meal to feed yourselves and chiltherefore, important that they be fed regularly,

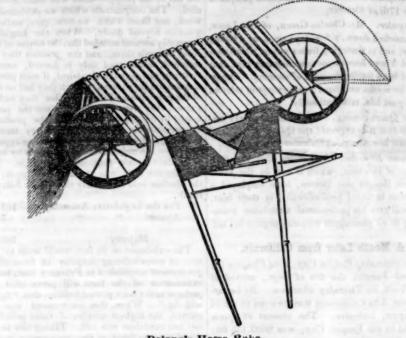
potatoes; while the English turnip is the least valuable and nutritious. Of grain, wheat stands first; then peas, Indian corn, barley, and last, DR. HOLMES: There is one question in rela- oats. Much Indian corn is used in fattening an-

digestive organs can manage. Meal of Indian Now, what I wish to know is, whether the corn is highly nutritive, and when properly fed er!

I have seen the same experiment tried on pota
of time. Meal made from the heaviest varieties full-fed upon. Hence one of the advantages of

sion, from seeing the result of the following ex-periment: A neighbor of ours had a piece of intervale balance the cost; but for hogs, the extra cost of

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1849.



Delano's Horse Rake,

oats and peas, allowing the same weights,) and and on which the grass springs up so quick and mix together while the potatoes and apples are tender? Yours, with much respect, B.S. Note. That depends very much on the price

system is mos' economical; but, "out in the

bush," where manure is not very plenty, land

Vegetable Manure.

from the earth are returned to it, and besides, a

the deposite of the previous year is only in part

fields will continue fertile for many years; such

is the condition of the prairies of the west .-

When the substances mentioned accumulate upon

the surface of low, swampy grounds, they do not

should be a return weight for weight, for that

[Eaton's Agricultural Chemistry.

Nature, when untramelled by art, rears most

"Hogs are more fond of food when it has of labor. There is no doubt,-judging from the slightly fermented, (not become pungently sour,) many experiments that have been tried,-that hy and they appear to fatten faster if it is fed to "soiling" cattle, as it is called-that is, cutting them in this state. We have never seen hogs the grass and feeding it to them in yards, an acre thrive faster than when fed on these mixtures, of land can maintain more eattle than in any other with occasionally a little dairy slop, and we have mode. In the neghborhood of cities, where always found the pork solid and of good qual- manure is cheap, land dear, markets hundy and R. brisk, and labor plenty and cheap, the soiling

When we gave our chapter on horse rakes, a cheap, markets a great way off, and help scarce, onth or two ago, we made mention of Delano's and the farmer has as much as he can do to keep Independent Horse Rake, but had no cut to illus- the more essential parts of his business in operatrate it. We have since been furnished with an tion, it is best to let "Nater" take its course, engraving, which we publish now for the benefit and tell old "Bright and Brindle" to cut their of those who feel an interest in those implements. own fodder. The invention consists in a series of teeth, each ang by a hinge on a common shaft, which is atached to wheels-the forward wheels of a comnon light wagon for instance. One of these luxuriant crops upon her fields, and yet the surteeth, in the engraving, lifted up from the rest, is face continually increases in fertility, never exshown by the dotted lines. A platform between hausted, but becoming richer each succeeding the hinder part of the teeth and the shaft of the year. Let us suppose some few seeds to be wheels, allows the operator to stand and guide borne by the wind from a distance to some naked his horse while he rides very comfortably, and surface entirely destitute of tree, shrub, or even when the rake is full, by pressing his foot to a a blade of grass, but still of a nature fitted Animals will not thrive with any amount of lever, which is attached to a bar which runs along support vegetation, i. c., containing the inorganic under and across the whole of the bars of the constituents of plants. The seeds take root, and teeth, they are all lifted up at once and are clear- struggling, at length send forth their tender leafcannot wear off their flesh by exercise; it is, therefore, important that they be fed regularly, and that there should be nothing to disturb them. As each tool is hung by the foot from the bar. As each tooth is hung by a hinge, it acts independently of the rest, and its weight keeps it on the ground, thus each of them accommodates itself to the inequalities of the

This rake works well on most places. Some- large amount of carbon, which has been gathmes. where it meets with a shelving stone or ered almost wholly from the atmosphere. As rejecting root, some of the teeth may hook un- the tender plant of a succeeding year springs up, der and get broken. This is all the objection we it receives part of its substance from the decayhave heard against it. Most of the fields now ing vegetable matter of a previous growth; a mown, are, however, cleared, or should be, of more vigorous vegetation is the result, and still such obstructions.

the deposite of the previous year is only in part.

The indefatigable Editor of the Farmer's taken up by the second growth; thus there is an Monthly Visitor, speaking of this invention, says, accumulation of carbonaceous matter from year Every observer must have been convinced of its to year. If the vegetation thus springing up, be utility, if not its advance, in ready execution, of of such a nature that the plants do not die annumost important part of hay making, over every ally, but flourish for years and even centuries; other invention, doing the work quite as rapidly, in rough ground, as the celebrated spiral spring horse rake, without the inconvenience of incorporating with the hay a bottom of dirt or other the soil a dark rich appearance, and when the atters that do it injury. We wait for experi-fine crops for a long time. In many localities,

race in relation to Mr. Delano's rake."

This rake has taken premiums from the Ken-This rake has taken premiums from the Ken-ebec and Franklin Co. Agricultural Societies, thoroughly incorporated with the soil, extending and is coming into use as a labor-saving imple-

## Written for the Maine Farmer.

Wet Lands-Query. Mr. EDITOR: There has been some trouble become mixed with the soil, but there is finally nong farmers about tilling and laying down very presented, a deposite of black, half decomposed wet land; for it very seldom gets dry enough in vegetable matter; this material has received the the spring to work it to advantage until so late names, vegetable mold, muck and peat. n the season that the drouth of summer will We learn from the natural changes given, that spoil the crop. Would it not be better for farm-ers to plow such land in the dry part of the year, of the raw material of which plants are made, to nd put in what manure they can, and harrow it the soil; and she does not stop here, but conth immediately, (for such land works well tinually increases the fertility of her fields, prowhen dry.) and then the next spring, early sow viding a surplus of vegetable nourishment. ome kind of grain and grass seed, and rake it in The art of cultivation should so far imitate nawith an iron-tooth rake !

Yours with much respect, B. S. taken from the soil by each crop. Not that there

Litchfield, Sept., 1849. Note. Yes sir, much the best way. It is would be impossible and wholly unnecessary, but ad econom to meddle with land when it is not unless the soil has a bountiful supply of fertilizin good order to work well. The farmer who ing material, the process of continued eropping has such land, should under-drain it as fast as his means will permit him. He will find it money and labor well laid out. It will astonish any the application of vegetable manures, either in ne who has never witnessed the results, to see the form of refuse straw, hay, &c., of the farmwhat a difference it will make to cut a few ditches yard, or that of vegetable mold from the awamp; judiciously, so as to receive and lead off the wa- not that these substances alone will in all case ter-these filled in part with stones and then be sufficient, but they are easily obtained and covered over with soil, so as to make a smooth contain most of the constituents of plants. urface. You can then work your land early. ometimes subsoil ploughing will so break up the pan as to let the water down, and is a capital mode of draining.

#### Written for the Maine Farmer. Soiling or Pasturing-Which?

Mr. Editor: Since reading an article in your valuable paper, respecting one of your correspondents keeping so large a stock on so little land, I land after the flush of feed is over; and yet, if the

FRIEND EDITOR :- I have been engaged to-day The following maxims are by M. Villeroy, a in budding a lot of pear trees, and while observ- practical farmer and a distinguished writer of some very true and well timed remarks relative ing their vigorous condition, comparing them France. They were translated from the Journal to the extravagance of housekeeping, but have with others growing on different soils, with dif- d'Agriculture Practique, for the Patent Office mislaid them. It must be admitted that these tive lesson, and one which may serve as criteria maxims are more applicable to districts which all over the country. Half a century ago the fur-For a few years past, we have been rearing pears be sufficiently fertile without the application of bedding, and cooking utensils, and crockery ware with imported pear-stocks of two years' growth; of that fertility depends upon the prompt and But now things are strangely altered. The parthey were rather tender for our cold and change- speedy return of an equivalent for what is being lor of John Hancock in his best catate was not able climate, and we lost many; partly, however, drawn from it by the successive crops. from mismanagement. In the fall of '47, we 1st. Manure is the basis of agricultural prospurchased a lot of yearling stocks of Hovey & perity and success. Co., Cambridge, Mass., and laid them in for the winter, protecting them with evergreen boughs, the manure which the farmer uses. and in the ensuring spring 500 more of the same quality; excepting they were considerably winterkilled, while those which were laid in, came out bright and sound. We set nearly all on dry, gravelly loam, which was well dressed with rotten manure, together with some muck and ashes in.) The weather was dry when they were set, and owing to the hard gravelly subsoil, the scanty fibres could hardly establish themselves suf-

Remarks on the Growth of Pear Trees.

Last spring, after profiting by one year's ex- especially the best manured. dark, sandy loam, or rather soil, containing sand, tent of surface. loam and clay, was manured with a compost of 8th. With a sufficient quantity of manure, the was ploughed, and then subsoiled 15 to 18 inches ductive and yield abundant crops. deep, trenched with a small plough, and a sprink
9th. In the same degree as the shoots, continued to advance without any appa- on the greatest amount of fodder consumed. rent check through the severe drought, and are 10th. Animals produce nothing themselvesnow growing rapidily. From this we would in- they only transform the fodder they consume into er, that a gravelly soil is not suitable for the manure; part of it is assimilated for their sustenclay. We have used ashes, coal-dust and zer for large trees, and with a good result.

S. N. TABER. Vassalboro', Me., 8th mo. 13th, 1849. Boston Cultivator.

## Planting Strawberries.

who has a garden or a few yards of ground that manure, there will be rich and abundant harvests. Every body loves strawberries, and the man can be appropriated to the purpose, and does not 14th. Since, then, the success of agriculture plant a good bed of strawberries, does not deserve depends (in old countries,) on the quantity of to taste anything better than "pork and dodger" manure produced, and this again depends on the during his mortal life! Don't you say so, boys, quantity of forder consumed, it follows that, the girls, ladies, all! Well, then why don't you make greatest quantity of fodder consumed in the mana stir about it, and keep stirring till the object is agement of the farm insures the most solid prosccomplished? Not quite yet, however, for the perity. round is too dry, and the weather too hot. But 15th. Generally, the energy of agricultural e latter part of September, or the fore part of management may be judged of by the amount of October-as soon as the ground is well moistened cultivated fodder on which it is based, and its prohrough and the heat of summer is over, is a first gress in the production of fodder should be reate time to set out the plants. They will take garded also as the progress of farming. immediately, will bear considerably the pring following. If there is room for choice, select good deep The latter part of summer and early in fall is a

ply a heavy coat of rotten manure, from the stable March, as soon as the snow is off. It is better rake it smooth and it is ready for planting.

Select plants from runners of this year's growth, a good start before winter. nd from beds that are young or in a healthy In some late, warm falls, good success has atand a larger crop will be obtained. If plants are to be obtained from a nurseryman any of the following will be found excellent-(the first named September, or at a later period, and early enough

24 feet wide between the beds. Keep clear failed from drought, may now be ploughed and ture as to supply a sufficient return for the matter off the runners 3 or 4 times a year. A thin season. sprinkling of lettuce or radish seed may be sown Wet grass lands may be top-dressed; or, if very strawberries will need all the space. It is a good well, by completely inverting the sod, and laying plan to cover the surface between the rows with the furrow-slice smooth. Then manure, harrow straw or hay at the time of fruiting in the spring, thoroughly, to make fine tilth at the surface, sow to keep the fruit clean, and partially to protect grass seed, work it in with a bush-harrow, and a nine acre lot, from which he obtained 30 bushagainst drought. [Ohio Cultivator.

## Cultivation and Preparation of Flax.

upon the cultivation and preparation of flax, which a wide difference in opinion. Some sow a peck would seem to be appropriate at this season of of herdsgrass to the acre, others a bushel; and a approaching harvest of the crop. "Experience has shown that when the bloom has just fallen, When land is in a high condition, and the season when the stalks begin to turn yellow, and before the leaves fall, the fibres are softer and stronger so as to cause it to branch or tiller, eight or ten Mowing Pastures. We have before apoken than if left standing until the seeds are quite maof the necessity of keeping the grass of pastures from running up to seed and dying on the ground. As grass grows with more rapidity in the early part of the season than at a later period, it is

seeds, though not quite matured when gathered ripen sufficiently after being plucked provided they

Would it not be well for those raising the article With this amount of seed, on good land we can to give the plan a trial!

Agricultural Maxims.

2d. Crops are always in direct proportion to

3d. Of all manures (easily obtained) there is none so valuable or important as stable manure; it agrees best with all kinds of soils and plants

and modes of culture. 4th. Even if other energetic manures be emin the trench, (the first dressing being ploughed ployed, this cannot be wholly dispensed with, and they should be used rather to augment its action or replace it.

5th. Those manures are not in sufficient quanciently to draw moisture and nourishment from tity or so universal as to supersede the use of the soil; many of them barely lived through the stable manure—and as a general thing cultivation ummer, and now not more than one-tenth of would be impossible without the aid of this latter. hem are fit to bud; few, indeed, will ever make 6th. It is not the largest area which gives the

erience at least, we purchased some hundreds of 7th. A small farm well cultivated and well tocks from the same Nursery, age and size like manured will give a greater clear profit than a the former, but they were laid in during the win- large one, where the same labor and the same er, and were received in good condition. A quantity of manure are employed on a greater ex-

parn manure, swamp muck and ashes; the land most arid and unpromising soil may be made pro-

9th. In the same degree as the product depends ling of gypsum saturated with urine thrown in. not on the area, but on the culture and quantity The tap-roots were cut, and the trees set quite of manure, does the greater quantity of manure deep; they soon threw out strong and healthy depend not on the greatest number of animals but

pear, but a deep, mellow loam, rather inclining ance, and a part becomes excrement or manure. 11th. The more nourishment the beasts receive inders from the blacksmith's forge, as a fertili-

duced, there is also produced much good manure;

## Sowing Grass Seed.

namy soil rather inclining to sand than clay- good season for sowing grass seed, excepting nd when it is well exposed to sun and air, -ap- clover, which in such cases should be sowed in hog pen, or both, (mixed,) and dig the ground to sow by the tenth or twelfth of September, eeply, burying the manure 8 or 10 inches deep; though it would answer to sow later, if we have what is called a late fall, that the grass may get

bearing state, otherwise many of them will be apt tended sowing grass seed as late as the latter to prove barren and useless. As to the kinds, part of September, and even early in October; get any of the good sorts in cultivation that can but generally there is a risk in sowing so late; yet be found in your town or neighborhood, and plant the risk should be considered merely in the seed, two or three kinds together if you can get them, and not in the crop; for if it fails, it may be ascerand they will assist in impregnating each other, tained in March, in time for sowing and getting a

s the finest of all, but should never be planted to vegetate the season it is sowed, it is very liable far separate from other kinds.) Hovey's Seedling, to be winterkilled, in an open, changeable winter. Large Early Scarlet, Hudson's Ross, Phænix, Sometimes the earth is covered with snow, and Keen's Seedling, Elton, Myatt's Seedling-and the winter is regular, and the grass will not be for variety and late bearing a few of the Red and killed. We lately noticed some very stout grass, White Alpine or Monthly.

In planting, set them in rows about two feet late last fall, that it had just started before winter. apart and 18 inches apart in the row. Or if beds Yet it was not winterkilled. This may be conare desired, make the beds 4 feet wide and set 3 sidered an exception, rather than a general result. rows in each; then leave an alley not less than Lands sowed to grass last spring, that have weeds and if more plants are not desired, cut re-sowed, with a fair prospect for a full crop next

the beds the first year, but afterwards the uneven and full of weeds and wild grasses, plough roll. Any grass lands may be renovated in this way, if it is not desirable to have a tilled crop in-

We copy the following extract from an essay As to the quantity of seed to the acre, there is sufficient. Again, under unfavorable circumstantured.

"It has been found, from experience, that most ces, as to soil and season, a bushel will hardly be

ripen sufficiently after being plucked provided they are not detached from the parent plant; all the sap which this contains, contributes towards further nourishing after effecting the seed.

"The Dutch avail themselves of this fact, with regard to their flax crop, the seed, by this means, becomes ripe, while the fibers are collected at the most favorable period of their growth."

We sow about half a bushel of herdsgrass to the acre, and the same quantity of redtop, if it contains as much chaff as usual. In some cases, redtop is nearly clean seed, and a less quantity is required. We sow two or three, or eight or ten pounds, of clover to the acre, according to the quality of hay desired. On rather dry land, where we would sow the most clover, the other grasses will not succeed as well as the same quantity of redtop, if it contains as much chaff as usual. In some cases, redtop is nearly clean seed, and a less quantity is required. We sow two or three, or eight or ten pounds, of clover to the acre, according to the acre, and the same quantity of redtop, if it contains as much chaff as usual. In some cases, redtop is nearly clean seed, and a less quantity is required. We sow two or three, or eight or ten pounds, of clover to the acre, according to the acre, and the same quantity of redtop, if it contains as much chaff as usual. In some cases, redtop is nearly clean seed, and a less quantity is required. We sow two or three, or eight or ten pounds, of clover to the acre, according to the acre, and the acre, according to the acre, acc The weight of the crop, by such a procedure, would be most likely to be very much increased. wet lands, where leas clover is required.

NO. 38.

Domestic Extravagance.

We have seen in a cotemporary newspaper

ferent management, it seemed to me an instruc- Report of 1849. It has been remarked that these expenses have increased to an alarming degree, in coming time. I will give a brief statement of have been long cultivated, than to the virgin soil niture of a mechanic "Well to do" in the world our mode of rearing from the stocks, soil, &c. of new countries, which is sometimes found to consisted of a few plain chairs, a table or two, with other trees in the nursery. We commenced manure. But even in this case, the continuance just enough for use and none for show or for taste. furnished anything like so luxuriantly or expensively as are those of many of our merchants and mechanics who have not made the first step on the ladder of wealth. We had occasion to call the other day at the domicil of a mechanic in the city, doing a good business to be sure, but by no means wealthy; in fact somewhat pinched for the means of carrying on his business to advantage. We were shown to the parlor, and while waiting for the lady of the house to make her appearance, we could not help taking a survey of the spacious rooms. Two parlors were connected as usual with folding doors; the floors of both were covered with fine Brussels carpet costing not less than \$2 per yard, and probably more. There were two splendid sofas, two couches or divans, several square seats of which we have not yet learned the name, three rocking chairs, but no other chairs-they having of late been voted unfashionmost profit, but that which is the best tilled and able. The sofas, &c. were covered with plush silk velvet, and were of the highest finish. There were elegant pier glasses, and large and beautiful mirrors, in gilt frames; and an elegant seven octave piano completed the picture, with the exception of toggery of window curtains, of which we

didn't know enough to describe. The furniture of those two parlors could not have cost much less than \$1500, and if the remainder of the house corresponded with that of the parlors, as we presume it did, three thousand dollars would not pay for the whole. Now \$1000 worth of furniture is all that a family needs to make it comfortable. and sustain its position in life. Even that amount fifty years ago, would have been deemed highly extravagant for a man in similar circumstances. The odd \$2000 which our mechanic paid for furniture would relieve all the pressure in his pocket, and enable him to carry on his business much more profitably and comfortably. But his is by no means a solitary case of extravagance. The disposition to make a show of furniture has be-12th. A lean beast makes less manure than a come universal, and a besetting sin. It has in fat one-a well fed one gives twice as much as a some cases become a crime, and it needs abateent. We home these few 13th. Whenever much and good fodder is pro- the right spot; but we do not expect they pay for the ink that prints them. Of all habits, those of and whenever there is a sufficient quantity of aping fushion and gentility are the most inveterate. [Mail.

#### New Uses of Soap Stone. The Post has an extended notice of several ar-

ticles of soap stone manufacture, which have been much admired, the production of the Maryland Soap Stone Company, whose quarry is at Marietteville, 20 miles from Baltimore, on the line of the Railroad.

The first novelty was a full sized bathing tub. made apparently to last as long as the rock of ages. The sides, ends and bottoms, are sawed out of the solid block, and then tenoned, grooved. cemented and rivetted together. Leaking or corrosion are altogether out of the question. It must also be entirely free from oder, which always arises from tubs in which wood, paint or solder is used. The government has ordered a supply of them for the West Point Academy.

The next article was a factory roll, to take the place of the wooden or copper roll used in cotton factories. They are preferred over the latter kinds of roll because they neither warp, expand, shrink, nor corrode, and are much more enduring.

Then there is a soap stone dust, ground, bolted, and prepared for paint, founder's easting moulds or as a substitute for oil and tar, in preventing riction of car wheels or other machinery.

The small water pipes, to line the iron or lead ipes of the aquedut, for keeping the water pure and cool, will come into very general use as soon as their usefulness and importance shall have be-The soap stone filters are already in great de-

They have also stone prepared for puddling, to be used in iron foundries, and it has been found to answer the purpose completely. We also saw other articles more generally

mown, such as cooking ranges, stoves, grates, fire places, beautiful as marble, lining for furnaces, pping for brick walls, sinks, pantry shelves, tels and sills for windows, and splendid speciens of stone in block slabs. In the Revere House, the fire places through-

ut are fitted up with this enduring and available naterial. It has been in use over two years with very large fires, and is now as sound and perfect when first put up. HESSIAN FLY AND GOOD WREAT. J. Oglesby,

in the Pennsylvania Cultivator, states that he ha els of oats, the rest of the crop being briars, sumae, sassafras, Canada thistles, poke, elder, and nearly all other kinds of weeds. When the oats were harvested, the hushes were grubbed. and the weeds cut with a scythe. When perfectly dry, they were burned in a strong wind, as they lay over the ground. The nine acres then received 700 bushels of lime—the land was well plowed-and the next year it yielded 390 bushels of good wheat, untouched by the Hessian Fly, the fire having destroyed them. PEAS. After gathering, expose them to the

mid-day sun, in October, for several days: the bugs will come out, and the crop raised the following year from the seed thus purified-unless the patch be too near those not thus preparedwill be free from bugs. I have tried it with sucess. Perhaps it would be best to sew none but need two years old. I think a general practice of this kind would measurably extirpate the peabug. [Valley Farmer.

PRESERVING APPLES. It is asserted that plaster or gypsum, from its soft texture, and the compact, air-tight bed which it forms, is one of raise two and a half to three tons of hay to the acre, at a single cutting, and of excellent quality, serving. The saw-dust of the maple, which imthe grass, and enabled it to eat up whatever else there was in the soil quicker than it would otherwise have done it, had no plaster been used. This is rather a homely way of expressing what LAC VARNIBI. Shellac, 90 parts; Venice tur- and fine enough for any stock; but with thin sow- parts no bad flavor, after being thoroughly dried

E. HOLMES, Edite R. EATON, Proprietor.

AUGUSTA: THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1849.

California and Gold Mines.

Since the announcement of the discovery the gold mines of California, an excitement on this subject has pervaded the country and has even extended to other countries, and very many persons have left their homes and their business, and, at great sacrifice and expense often, have proceeded to that land of golden promises.

That there are gold mines there-rich and extensive they may be - we have no reason to doubt. Gold mines are not of so rare occurrence as many suppose. Mineralogists inform us that " gold is found in greater or less abundance, in almost every part of the globe. Jameson observes, that although in comparison with iron, gold occurs in very small quantities, yet it is nearly as widely distributed in nature." In the United States proper, there are probably more than one thousand square miles of territory abounding in gold mines. It is nothing so very remarkable. therefore, that gold should be found in California; but it would be something remarkable if the mines there, after they have been fairly explored and proved, should be found to be any richer than some of those previously discovered. We hear, occasionally, of some adventurer's finding a large lump of gold in the placers; and some very lucky ones have accumulated quite a fortune, perhaps, in a very short time. But such things have occurred before. In 1730, a mass of gold was found in Peru, weighing 45 pounds. "In Paraguay, several masses are said to have occurred, weighing from 20 to 50 pounds. Cleaveland mentions a mass found on Meadow Creek, North Carolina, which weighed 28 pounds, and Phillips mentions one which occurred in Wicklow, Ireland, weighing 22 ounces." And yet, after all this, gold mining has not been found a very certain or lucrative business, and probably it will not be in California.

We have had accounts of the extravagantly high prices at which many articles have been sold in California. Labor, too, has been high. But this state of things evidently cannot long continue; and from recent letters and indications. we infer that a reaction has already begun to take place. The rush of emigrants with every species of goods must inevitably bring prices to their proper level very soon; and happy will it for those interested, if they do not fall much below that level.

The work at the mines is represented as so la borious and unhealthy, that but very few persons can stand it-and those few are unable to labor there all the season. In a country like California profitable employment cannot long be found for the large numbers who cannot labor at the mines; and unless a large proportion of those who go out find constant and profitable employment at the mines, other trades and professions will soon trifling expense of time or money. be filled to overflowing; every fresh arrival of employment and the wages of labor, until the net gain of the laborer there, taking into the account, the expense of getting out, the expense of living, and the increased liability to sickness, will be even less than it is here. Such, we fear, will be the result, to the great disappointment of thousands who have gone there with the brightest anticipations of success. The miner, who works hard, who is subject to great risk and exposure, and whose employment lasts only a part of the season, should receive a much greater re turn for his labor, per day, than is required under. ordinary circumstances-a return, which we are by no means certain even the California mines will afford.

In the course of a year or two, we shall be able to form a much more correct idea of California and its mines than we can get from the accounts already received.

We commenced this article with the view of calling attention to several extracts from late California letters, which have been published in some of the Boston papers. They may be found in another column. These letters were written by men who have actually seen something of life in that new El Dorado, and their statements are entitled to consideration. "Comstock's Mineralogy.

## Election.

remain to be heard from.

Returns have been received from two hundred and sixty-eight towns, which give Hubbard. 30,124 votes; Hamlin, 24,196; Talbot, 6,771 Last year, the vote in the same towns stood, Dana, 32,070; Hamlin, 26,299; Fessenden, 10,613. Of the Representatives elected, so far as heard from, 64 are Democrats, 56 are Whigs, and 5 are Free Soil. Twenty-six Representative Districts

Of the Senate, the Argus says that Democrats have elected 3 in York, 3 in Oxford, 3 in Waldo. 1 in Aroostook, and 1 in Hancock and Washing ton-making 11 in all. Some of the Districts not yet heard from. The Advertiser thinks that there are a majority of Whigs elected to the Senate. On the whole, there is much uncertainty in regard to the results. The returns come in very slowly. There was very little excitement-and there were no expresses chartered to bring in th returns in less than no time, as is often done; so we shall have to wait patiently till the official count, before we can certainly tell which party "rules the roast" next year.

## Cholera in Bangor.

It seems that the cholera is still prevailing to a onsiderable extent in Bangor. We learn from the Advertiser that the whole number of cases reported at the Marshal's Office, for the 24 hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning last, was 4; number of deaths, 2. The whole number of cases reported for the week, were 78: number of deaths during the same time, 53. The total number of cases reported up to Saturday morning was 190. Whole number of deaths, 112. The Advertiser says :- " It is estimated that there has been at least 400 cases in the city, none but the dangerous cases having been re-

On Sunday, Sept. 16th, 7 cases and 5 deaths were reported; three deaths were reported early Monday morning. The whole number of deaths up to that time is 126.

Several of the Penobscot Indians at Oldtown

have died of cholera. The Bangor Whig estimates that at least a

quarter part of the resident population is now out . WHO WANTS TO BUY CHOICE STOCK! Those who are desirous of purchasing good blooded cat-tle, are referred to S. & J. Percival's Advertisement in this day's paper. There can be no doubt that the stock advertised is A No. 1, as the Mesers. Percival are good judges, and have al-

ways raised excellent cattle.

Lectures on Mesmerism.

week, by Mr. Spencer of New York. The subjects of his experiments were all selected from the audience, and were persons generally well known in the place, so that there was not even he appearance of collusion or deception. From what we saw, we cannot doubt the reality of this unseen and silent, yet mysterious and wonderful influence. Mr. Spencer's experiments, generally, cal in relation to this matter.

Mr. Spencer appears to have complete mental fully under this influence; can produce the most strange impressions and illusions at the option of his will; can suspend all the senses; "a person Haskell will represent the firm in California. in the entire waking condition is made to forget his own name, and assume the name and character of another individual; to lose the recollection of his most intimate friends; water is changed in be a serpent; a friend to appear natural as living state.

life, in the hollow of the hand," &c., &c. Mr. Spencer declares that he is able to cure and the habit of cursing and swearing. Persons or, Mr. Abbot. who have submitted to this influence, who have long been in the habit of using tobacco daily, have afterwards found themselves unable to use that the war with the Kaffirs in India, which cos

ous and varied experiments, have been conducted,

apparently, with the utmost fairness, and have

been witnessed by large audiences.

#### Safe Water Pipes.

and gutta percha, which at present is not very decrease of fatality from this dreadful pestilence plenty here.

Co., Boston, have got up a manufactory of pipe the disease.

They first make a pipe of strong sheet iron, defends the Iron and keeps it from rusting, and is in his pocket book under his pillow. not liable to the objections made against lead, in injuring the water by any deleterious solutions. easily applied to use.

#### Gattle Shows in Maine.

We would again call attention to the forthcomdeavor to profit by them. Let the farmers get such a shower bath. together with the rich specimens of their stock | Early Corn. The Skowhegan Clarion state and crops—compare notes, and mutually give that Mr. Lawrence of that town planted a field associations and exhibitions have been of incalculable benefit to the farmers among whom they have been established. Let them receive a prompt and generous support, and not be allowed to suffer or languish for want of that aid and encouragement which you can give them, at only a

The Cattle Show and Fair of the Kennebec Society will be held at Hallowell Cross Roads, on Wednesday and Thursday, October 10th and 11th. The Show and ged out on to the wharf, dead, before the boat Fair of the North Kennebec Society, will take place on the 3d and 4th of October, at Water-

The York County Agricultural Society is to hold its annual exhibition in Limerick, on the 10th and 11th of October.

and 4th. The Cattle Show and Fair of the East Som-

bans, on the first Wednesday and Thursday of but nothing was missed from any of them. October next. The Show and Fair of the Penobscot Agricul-

tural Society will be held at Levant village on Masonic ceremonies, on Wednesday, Sept. 12. the 29th of September.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 17, 1849. ures to have some of the filth removed from our monster discharged a heavily loaded gun at them, lower street! The Cholera is raging fearfully the ball passing through her shoulder and severein Bangor, and we know not how soon it may ly wounding the child. Whitcomb was arrested reach us; and should it visit this place, there and lodged in jail. The wife and child are still are many persons living on Water street who living. would probably become his victims, in consequence of inhaling the almost insufferable atmosbetween said street and the river.

A CITIZEN.

ces as ' A Citizen' speaks of, the Board of Health at work. should see to it. Every citizen ought to consider himself a special committee to assist in keeping

BIG POTATOES. Some "thumping big potatoes" of the Peach blow and Christie varieties have been sent to our office from Mr. L. H. Woodward, of Sidney. It looks really natural on Litchfield Neck, was consumed by fire to see such likely murphies once more.

DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING. Mr. J. S. Powers writes to us that the barn of William Woodbury Loss about \$500. No insurance. of Sweden, was struck by lightning on the even- Gunpowder Plot. The village of Great Falls ing of the 13th, and was entirely consumed, to N. H., has been the scene of another most vilgether with all its contents. Two cows, in a lainous and cowardly outrage. On the night of shed attached to the barn, were instantly killed the 8th inst., a quantity of gunpowder was put by the same shock. Loss, \$800. No insurance, under the front of Mr. F. A. Lord's Tin Shop, his policy having expired a few days previous.

been presented with some fine specimens of veg-etables. Well, the *Holmes* of some people are always made comfortable by the neighbors.
[Boston Bee.

wants to be Poore all the time!

CUMBERLAND AHEAD. Allen Hamblen, of So Windham, has a hen's egg that measures three inches and a quarter in length, and girts around the middle six inches and a quarter, and weighs of his clothing and his watch. No clue has ye five ounces. Beat this if you can.

No wonder they have the Cholera. In a the recovery of the property. report respecting the abatement of nuisances in Railway Guide. Every person who New York city we find the following paragraph:

New York city we find the following paragraph:

In 1st election District of the 12th Ward, extending from 40th street to 90th street of the 6th Avenue, to North River, are over twenty thousand hogs, 690 voters, and 6,000 inhabitants—28 hogs to a vote. Since the 12th June to this date, there have been 470 cases and 164 deaths—in many cases taking off all in a house, and in some others many on the same block—seeming to rage in "spots." In this immediate vicinity are 2 tripe factories, 9 bone-boiling establishments, 1 starch factory, 2 glue factories, 3 bone charcoal furances, and 1 stable of 270 cows, without any drainage, and one establishment for the reception of dead animals—all of them without drainage, and in a most filthy condition.

Gathered News Fragments, &c.

We have attended several of the lectures on Electrical Psychology, Magic and Mesmerism," and Mesmerism, about 12 o'clock, the house of delivered at Winthrop Hall in this town, last Mr. Charles Guild, together with the barn and outbuildings, in Strong in this State, were des troyed by fire. Loss about \$1000. Insured for \$400. The inmates were awakened by the flames, and barely escaped with their lives, in their night clothes.

Volunteer Cattle Show. The Worcester Æg states that in the absence of an organized Agri were successful and satisfactory, and have served cultural Society in Franklin county, Mass., there o convince many who have hitherto been skepti- is to be a volunteer cattle show at Greenfield

Express Office in California. Messrs. Adam and physical control over those persons who are & Co., expressmen, of Boston, have completed their arrangements for establishing a branch of of their house in San Francisco, and Mr. D. H

Lamartine Insane. A Paris correspondent one of the New York papers states that Lama tine has recently exhibited signs of insanity. His taste to wine; a handkerchief or cane appears to pecuniary affairs are said to be in an embarrassed

Mayor of Bangor. Wm. H. Mills, Esq., was elected Mayor of Bangor, on the 10th, to fill the people of the use of tobacco, intoxicating drinks, vacancy occasioned by the death of the late May-

Paying Dear for the Whistle. Sir W. Moles worth stated in the British Parliament, last year, it without producing nausea and even vomiting. the British nation a sum equal to twelve million Mr. Spencer is a good lecturer; his numer- of dollars, besides the loss of life and the untold suffering of those engaged in it, was occasione by the loss of one axe and two goats which were alleged to have been stolen by the Kaffirs.

Yellow Fever at Havana. It is stated that dur A friend has sent us a query respecting water ing the month of July there were 1305 cases and pipes. He asks if there can be nothing else de- 71 deaths of yellow fever at Havana; the provised for water pipes, that will be cheap and dur- portion of deaths to cases thus appears to be as able, except lead, which is oftentimes dangerous, low as five and a half per cent. The cause of is supposed to be an improvement in the medical We can now merely say that Jones, Ball & practice of the city, and a better knowledge of

Death and Robbery. A Chicago paper state that Mr. Stratton of the Sagamore House, and which they coat inside and out with common hy- formerly of Bangor, died of cholera after nine draulic or water cement as it is called. This hours' sickness, and within five minutes of his hardens and makes a solid and durable pipe. It death, was robbed of \$800 which he had placed

Riot in Lowell. A serious riot occurred It cannot be bent in any direction, as lead and Lowell on Sunday night, 9th inst., between two gutta percha can, and for that reason is not so parties of Irish residents. Bricks and fire arms were freely used. One boy was shot during the melee, and is not expected to live. Several others were wounded, and the house where the riot originated, a good deal broken up. The fire deing agricultural exhibitions in this State. We partment was called out, and, by the free use of ope every farmer will contribute something to cold water, succeeded in dispersing the rioters. the general interest of these occasions, and en- Nothing will cool off an angry man quicker than

and receive that information which may be turned of corn on the 18th of May, and harvested it ripe to good account in their future operations. These on the 31st of August—less than three and a half

> Sheep from the Kennebec. The Steamer Ocean on her trip from Hallowell to Boston, on Monday night of last week, had more than 1000 sheep of board; twenty of which died before the Steame arrived at Boston. A correspondent of the Traveller complains bitterly of "the intolerable stench that pervaded the boat." The Fountain states left Gardiner.

An Editor in Luck, Rev. Thomas more, Editor of the Boston Trumpet, has been chosen President of the Vermont and Massachu-Society will be held at Farmington on the 3d and setts Railroad Company, in place of Mr. Crocker, resigned.

Cellar Robbing. A correspondent of the East port Sentinel states that the cellar of Theophilus W. Allan, of Dennysville, was entered on the The Show and Fair of the Aroostook Agricul- night of the 5th inst., by some person or persons. tural Society will be held at Houlton, October 3d and a crock of cream, several pounds of butter, a few potatoes, and a quantity of bread were stolen. On the same night, the cellars of three erset Agricultural Society will be held at St. Al- other persons in the neighborhood were entered. New Custom House. The corner-stone of the

new Custom House at Eastport was laid with Rum's doings. A man by the name of Geo. Whitcomb shot his wife and child at Rindge, N. H., lately, while in a fit of intoxication. MR. EDITOR: Would it not be for the interest wife, with the child in her arms, was on her way of the citizens of this place, to adopt some meas- to a neighbor's, to escape his abuse, when the

Portland and Kennebec Railroad. Nine phere, that arises daily from one or two places tion with the York and Cumberland road, has

been put under contract, and large gangs of men are now briskly at work grading it. The con-Note. We publish the above by request, and tract is said to be highly favorable. Between as a timely caution. If there are any such pla- Brunswick and Richmond five hundred men are Androscoggin Railroad. The Lewiston Jour

the place as cleanly, and consequently as healthy the first section of this road. It is designed to put it under contract at as early a date as possi-

Fire in Litchfield. We learn from the Hal lowell Cultivator, that the house of Isaac Bailey. Wednesday afternoon of last week. The fire caught in some shavings where they had been repairing. About half the furniture was saved

and between 12 and 1 o'clock, a train was set t it and fired. The explosion roused the whole village, but before assistance could arrive, the building was wrapped in flames, which were communicated to other buildings, some five or six of which were reduced to ashes. The perpetrators Well, don't buzz about it, brother B. Who of this deed have not yet been discovered, no is it known why such an outrage was committed

An Editor Robbed. A few nights since som miscreant entered the house of Mr. Snyward, editor of the Bangor Whig-stealing a portion been found to the thieves, and the editor offers reward of \$20 for their conviction, and \$20 for

will find it to his advantage to purchase this li

consumed about twenty buildings. The loss is metals.

The END OF A REVOLUTION. A few weeks estimated at \$120,000. Indiana Counterfei's. The Indiana State Jour-

Convention, which was to have been held in Philadelphia, on the 22d ult., has been postponed the fiat of the people—those who made it—it has the fiat of the people—those who made it—it has to the 17th of October.

Singular. Mr. Charles Green, of St. Louis, was knocked down, a few days since, by a falling

Physician to travel professionally in their boat,

### A Month Later from California.

who will give his professional attendance gratu-

The steamship Empire City, from Chagres the 1st, and Jamaica the 5th of Sept., arrived at New York, on Thursday afternoon. By her arrival, the Alta Californian was received to the 2d will lie." When this govern brought by the Empire City, was \$603,155 90; about \$200,000 of which was in the hands of

many emigrants who return in bad health, with legal voters resident in the town must have in

onstitutions much impaired.

In the month of July there arrived at San

first party of packers arrived there about the 20th of July. They reported four wagons about 100 [Alta Californian, July 19. miles above, and five or six thousand wagons on the way, and not far behind. The Steamer Oregon, to sail from Panama on

the 28th of August, had about 250 passengers engaged. On her way to Panama, the California passed the steamer Panama; she had gone into Mazatlan on her way to San Francisco, with 300 passengers—all well. The California passengers—all well. The California passengers—all well. The California passengers—all well. passengers-all well. The California on her assage, lost nine passengers, mostly cabin, by of Brooklyn, Miller, and a Mr. Emmons, brother f Lieut. Emmons, of the Warren.

The Alta Californian of August 2, " for the steamer," is mainly filled with an account of an attack, by an armed party of Americans, on the 16th of July, upon the Chilians and other for-Francisco, with the consequent to have been unprovoked and very savage; and the assailants were a large number of turbulent and lawless fellows, who had organized the "Hounds," and then of "Regulators." A meeting of citizens was called in the afternoon, and attended by about 230, who formed themselves into a police, and proceeded to arrest the and six months penitentiary. A. S. St. John, fine of \$500, and to give bond in \$5000 to keep the peace. John F. Barker, fine of \$250, and \$2500 bond. William Mickle, fine of \$250, and

\$2500 bond. The others, concerned in the riot, The following are the accounts from the vari-We have a few days later intelous washings: ligence from the American river gold washings, Stanislaus Diggings, California, dated May 31. rom Yuba, and from Feather rivers. The news 1849, and published in the Boston Traveller. s unimportant. Many of the deposits of the Rio Americano have become nearly exhausted; but new discoveries every day occur, and since the floods have abated, the researches have in many instances proved flatteringly successful. Constant accessions to the mining community are taking place, and many of the old washings are entirely occupied by new comers. The miners of the last year form nearly a distinct division of the laboring class, and invariably recede to the newer and more distant deposites before the ad-vance of strangers. The best of feeling prevails, except in the matter of foreign encroachment, for our people are united in the determination to exvagrants of other nations from the mines, and the movement is a very general one, we are informed. The roads through the country are filled with Chilenos and New Mexicans returning from the Placer. No violence has yet been employed to expel these people, and at the date of our last advices (22d July) all was quiet through-out the gold region. Very rich deposits have been found on the North Fork of the American river. At a place known as Smith's Bar, dig-ging has been attended with great good fortune. The daily average per man, from the best authenticated accounts in our possession, can be safely set at about one ounce. There are many who do far better than this, while there are other.

ers who scarcely procure this sum. The Mor-mon Island Mining Association has nearly completed the dam at that point. It is presumed in three weeks they will turn the river from its bed. Shares in this work are now selling for \$5000. At the junction of the Forks above this point is another association for a similar purpose, and great numbers are at work. On the Yuba river, great numbers are at work. On the Luca had about 50 miles from its mouth, new washings have been recently discovered, where it is reprehave been recently discovered, where it is reprehave been recently discovered. On have been recently discovered, where it is represented the miners are highly successful. On Feather river, also, discoveries are reported to have been made. Although the excessively warm weather has set in, it is not accompanied by the amount of sickness apprehended. But very few cases are believed to exist in the Sacramento valley. It may be that the scourge of fever will be spared its citizens this season, as the winter inundations were not so severe as those of the preceding year. The heat is inteuse, notwithstandceding year. The heat is intense, notwithstanding. At Sacramento city the mercury ranges, about mid-day, at the sweltering height of 115 degrees in the shade! Provisions are plenty in the mines, and our informant states, without

the mines, and our informant states, without doubt correctly, that goods may be obtained in Sacramento city at San Francisco prices.

The Placer Times of July 9th, says:—A mov ment has taken place in the Gold region, which from its probable results calls not only for the in-tervention of the civil and military authorities, We allude to the forcible expulsion of certain forcigners and naturalized citizens of the United States from the placers of the Middle Fork and neighborhood, by an armed body of men calling themselves Americans. We have been informed that hostilities have been commenced against those only who speak the Spanish language and who cannot speak English, and not only are the English, French, Dutch, Italians, Portuguese,

Arkansas Gold Placer. The Arkansas Gold Placer, on Walnut Creek, has attracted already quite a number of seekers for the precious metal. At the last accounts a company of about one hundred persons was congregating at Van Bures to go thither.

Gold Coinage. The gold dollar coinage, at the U. S. Mint, in Philadelphia, to the 31st ult., was \$462,539; at the Branch Mints, to July 31, \$133,327—total, \$595,766. The total deposits of California gold at the mint, up to the 31st ult. was \$1,960,715 80, of which 175,918 73 was at New Orleans.

Great Fire in Cincinnati. A destructive fire occurred in Cincinnati, on the 6th inst., which consumed about twenty buildings. The loss is

nce we felt called upon to vindicate in our col mns the course taken by the citizens of Sai nal contains a list of thirty-two different counterfeits and altered bills on the banks of that State.

Postponement. The National Common School

The National Common Sc

died. The resignations which we published last week, and those which we now give, settle the question beyond doubt. When the Legislative Assembly became satisfied that the course of Gen. timber, and in emerging from a swoon which succeeded it was found upon interrogating him, that he had been totally deprived of memory. Otherwise, he seems uninjured; and except in relation to his past life, talks rationally.

The Queen coming. The Canada papers announce that it is expected the Queen of England will visit her American Colonies next summer.

Steamer Kennebec. It is stated that the Proprietors of this boat, which is now on the route between Bangor and Boston, have employed a Physician to the past life, and perhaps bloodshed, if each party insisted upon its position, though they had no donbt of the correctness of the principles they had advanced, they were unwilling to use the powers vested by the people in them for the production or perpetuation of civil strife. They therefore resolved, and wisely, in our opinion, to appoint a day when the question should be taken by ballot, as to their farther continuance in office. Monday, the 9th inst., was the day fixed upon, and the election held on that day showed the following result:

For the Legislative Assembly Against

itously to all passengers who may require his aid. The exhibition on its face would seem to pro sent an overwhelming majority in favor of the government established in February last, but an examination of the facts will prove what has When this government was of August, inclusive. The amount of specie elected, the highest number of votes polled for any one candidate was 590. Taking this as the actual vote in favor of the government, and at that time there was no opposition to it, shows that 416 voters did not come up to the polls. It Among the passengers in the Empire City are we keep in view also, the fact that the number of at least 600 of the resident voters of San Francis Francisco 3614 persons, of whom about 3000 co failed to appear at the polls. Now, although were Americans; only 49 were females. Parties of the overland emigrants were coming in at Sacramento and other Northern outposts. Emigrants from Missouri, over the mountains, were daily arriving at Sacramento city. The The Legislative Assembly, and the government

DEATHS ON THE ISTHMUS-Panama, Augus 12th. All the 14 passengers by the "Dr. Hitch cock" went up to Cruces, but fared very har from exposure and sickness. None escaped, ledieve either from cholera or fever. Mr. Clark tors. He is now gaining slowly. His sor Robert is well. The following names are num Among them were Mr. Jira Payne, late bered with the dead: William Campbell of Brooklyn, died suddenly of cholera, in a canoe, an was buried in a rancho below Gorgona. Dr. Wetherbee of Cincinnati, and Mr. Lake, both men advanced in life, died in a few days afte ried to Panama in a hammock, and died the night he arrived. Mr. Hutchins, the clerk of the Emproceedings of the citizens. The attack appears to have been unprovoked and very savage; and the assailants were a large number of turbulent the assailants were a large number of turbulent the proceeding half way to Panama, returned to the Empire City, off Character follows who had arganized themto New York. This purpose he changed, on getting what he thought more favorable informa-tion, and after the steamer had hoisted up all her boats and was on the point of starting, I was hail-Seventeen were in custody by sun with my boat, found he wished me to carry ed by Captain Wilson, and on going alongside Regulators. Seventeen were in custody by sundown, who were placed on board the U. S. ship Warren, for safe keeping. The leader of the gang was among them, named Roberts. On and put H. and his things on board the Orus. The next day we went up the river together on for the occasion, and soon brought in an indict-ment against the prisoners, charging them with conspiracy, riot, robbery, and assault with inten-to kill. The trial is reported at length, occupy-ing many columns, in which are given the testi-mony, the speeches of counsel, &c. The following are the sentences of this court:—S. Roberts and T. R. Saunders, ten years in penitentiary, at hard labor. John Conley, fine of \$1000, and one year penitentiary. David Gale, fine of \$500, and six months penitentiary. A. S. St. Lev., fine of \$500, and six months penitentiary. A. S. St. Lev. died at Cruces. Altogether, 14 of the Empir City's passengers (including the one who died on the passage) have fallen victims, and about ten out of about 160 who came by the Alabama

from New Orleans. [N. Y. Tribune. The following extracts are from a letter

"Since arriving in California I have travelle much over the mining country and in the best diggings; and now, after having dug gold about six weeks, in various places, and after mature observation, I have come to the conclusion that coming to California to dig gold is a grand humbug. Living is high—about \$4 per day; it costs a fortune to get here, and half another to procure tools and suitable outfits for mining. Mir now considered fortunate if they get, on an average, eight dollars a day, or from three to fou dollars net. Some are more fortunate and get pounds instead of ounces, but nineteen-twentieths clear but daily wages. Such being the case, I have ceased for the time to be a miner, and have become a trader. H. has done the same like amount of experience in digging.
who come hereafter will be great losers a rue the day, as many of us here now do, that we was some way of undeceiving my countrymen regard to coming here. There is gold everywhere, it is true, but it now costs all it

I have sold part of my wardrobe to good advantage. I had three pairs of boots—sold two pairs for \$104, and the others for \$48; extra shirts, pants and drawers, in proportion. We got \$12 out of part of a paper of tacks, or nails, 3-4 of an inch long, that cost ten cents. The extra balls of my rifle, pistols, &c. sold for about \$30. I sold a Colt's revolver that cost \$40, for \$300; and a pair of pistols that cost \$10, for \$150. Bu these times are over; things are now cheap. Flour is selling for 40 cents a pound; pork, \$1; hard bread, \$1 25; dried beef, \$1 25; sugar 75 cents, &c. The standard of prices here is the glass of liquor, which, when I first arrived, was \$1, but is now but 50 cents.

ed summarily with corresponding rigor; so few are hardy enough to resort to it.

I am writing this in my tent, on the top of

raisin box, surrounded by a dozen of women and children, staring at the characters I am making. I am in the midst of a part of a small tribe of Indians, about 200 in number. I have undertaken the business of tradin with them for a person who had a quantity goods here. I have been here about two weeks At first there was no trade at all; but I have bee revention of the civil and military authorities, of seems to require an earnest expression of the cellings from all those citizens of the United country, and who are resolved to maintain it. We allude to the forcible expulsion of certain preigners and naturalized citizens of the United citizens of

young man who left Boston a few months ago for California. It is dated San Francisco July 27--29, 1849.

Thave been on shore, and am trying to sell my goods. I do not expect to make anything on them. If I get half what 'rey cost, I shall do well: Goods are selling at auction for half what they cost. Some few things which you would think would not fetch saything, bring enormous prices; for instances, one of our passengers had some salcratus, which cost him in Boston one dollar and forty cents, he got three dollars per pound, and it amounted to eighty-six dollars, leaving a clear profit of eighty-four dollars and sixty cents—rather a tough story, but true, for I saw him sell it, and he has the money on the table before me. Boards are worth \$600 per M. If we had brought lumber for freight, we should have made a fortune.

I never knew what hard work was until I came here; I have backed my goods up to my place, up a hill, rolling the barrels and carrying the goods the best way I could; it is of no use to think of hiring carts; if I had one here I could clear three or four hundred dollars per day.

The accounts from the gold diggings are true in every respect; there is gold in plenty, but it costs more to get it than it is worth. I think by stopping down here until the Fall, or rainy season, until the miners come down, and getting estate.

The Portland Inquirer thus speaks of one of our former Kennebec citizens, who seems to be carving his way to fame:

AMERICAN SCULPTURE—BRACKETT'S WRECK.

On Friday last, we were surprised and gratified with the sight of our old friend Brackett, the sculptor. He had, it seems, come to Portland to make arrangements for the exhibition of his best with the sight of our old friend Brackett, the sculptor. He had, it seems, come to Portland to make arrangements for the exhibition of his best work fellow-citizens, we are glad that Mr. Brackett and make arrangements for the exhibition of his best work fellow-citizens, we are glad that Mr. Brackett our old friend, we street.

After calling Mr. Brackett our old friend, we lest the following persise of his work, lest it should be thought that we I have been on shore, and am trying to sell my earving his way to fame :

health, and this is a healthy place; the only objection is, to the winds, which blow from the mountains every afternoon, always in one direction. Little Nell, "which we saw in his studio a few he only way to do is to wear a shirt out and buy sition, as a follower of this noble art of sculpture. a new one; it is cheaper to do so than to have it of unquestionable eminence. a new one; it is cheaper to do so than to have it washed. I should not advise any man to come out here, for there is a queer state of things here; it seems as if Boston and New York were emptied of their inhabitants and goods, upside down into this place. Property is perfectly safe; there is no law here but Lynch law, which is the prefixed to an advertisement in the Advertiser, and the prefixed to an advertisement in the Advertiser. best thing for this country; there is no difficulty we are very suspicious were written by John if a man will only mind his own business. There s no disturbance here, but plenty of gambling going on openly.

The following extracts from a letter written by a young gentleman of Boston,-a passenger in the ship Edward Everett,-will be found inter-

esting to readers : "SAN FRANCISCO, July 8. We expect start to-morrow, up the river, with the ship. There are but few houses in San Francisco, and he place looks as though it had been thrown together in a week. There are a great many tents at high prices. A tent fifteen feet square, rents for \$3000 a year. One man informed me that he paid \$75 per month for land to pitch a tent, ten feet square upon, for a store. Board is from \$10 to \$23 per week, at the taverns, which are study this wonderful composition as it describes a total the test. Ledging is \$2 per wight. nostly tents. Lodging is \$3 per night. A man study this wonderful composition as it deservescan board himself, however, as cheap as he can at home. Flour is \$7 per brl, and provisions nearly as cheaper. Clothing is cheaper. It is the mother, sanctified by death, and the dropping away of her blighted offspring—a blossom of her generally, which makes board so high.

Shingles we sold for \$30 per thousand. The New-England Company, which got in on the 5th of July, got \$50 per M. for lumber, and \$1 25 per light for small-sized window sashes:

it, they charge you 25 cents per pint. Plenty of water is to be had by digging a few feet, but labor is so high that but few wells are dug, and what there are, are kept locked up for the Philadelphia was taken in tow by the steamer purpose of making money from them. Bricks are worth \$150 per M, but may be cheaper soon, for there is no depending on prices here. In the for there is no depending on prices here. In the hospital, they charge from \$200 to \$400 per day or taking care of a man.

One of our sailors let himself to-day for \$200 ship, except the great ship of the line Pennsyl

get \$12 per day, and wood-cutters make \$15. A man can \$10 or \$12 per day, at almost any The next is from a gentleman who went out it

the little pilot boat Anonyma, under date of July "I go up river to-morrow, with a cargo of notions,' from frame-houses to live hogs. I is embellished with the arms of the city of Philatope you have shipped nothing. Clothing is delphia. The top of each wheelhouse is formed theaper (ready-made) than in Boston, to the sorlike a life boat capable of sustaining 150 persons. row of several. Piece-goods cannot be given The interior of the vessel is thoroughly ventilated away, as there is no one to make them up. A She is indeed a model steamer, and reflects the of land the size of your garden, is worth highest credit upon all concerned in her construc-\$10,000 at least; and your hen-coop, just as it is, tion. May she prove eminently prosperous. The would rent for \$1200 per year. bought a case of thin pants yesterday for nice which Philadelphians should take pride in sustain-ones, at \$11 per dozen. They sell for that here. [Philadelphia Inquirer.] Fancy shirts sell at \$8 a \$12 per dozen, according to quality. Velveteen and doeskin coats, \$1 50 a \$2 50 apiece. Pants, \$3 per pair. l'hings that are needed bring any price. 25 cents apiece, (none now in market.) Potatoes, 16 cents a pound. For poor beef-steak and a cup of coffee, \$2—the best restaurant rank-

ing with the one on Chelsea Ferry. As to the mines, I never expected to go them, and do not now. It is very unhealthy there, and there is all sorts of a crowd, from minof jail; besides, the digging is all a lottery—where one man gets a good haul, fifty barely pay their expenses, which are enormous. The traders and gambiers get nine-tenths of the gold that is dug. I have seen and handled the biggest place that has been dug. It weighs fourteen oounds nine and a half ounces, and is to be sent o "Queen Vic." Its value, as a specimen, is about \$5000, much more than its real weight.

The fact is, California is a grand lottery, where there are some large and many small prizes, with an enormous string of blanks—some tickets which drew blanks being bought at a large bonus. are just back from the mines, the rivers being too

I am glad I came out here, but would not adise any of my friends to follow my example. So many are on the way here that nothing can be foretold for another season. I have already seen many who are satisfied that they have seen the lephant fed. I say to all at home, let well enough They run a great risk whichever way they come. I just saw two men who arrived to-day overland, five months from New York. Many are mistaken in their ideas of this place. arrive here without money, when in fact it costs more to get from here to the gold mines, than from Boston here. Their food, tools and clothing are not of the right sort, and a new out fit is necessary—and as I said before, any articles actually needed, bring extraordinary prices.— Shippers, too, of goods, will, perhaps, out of a large assorted invoice, have one or two articles that pay a great profit, while the balance is sacri-

LAUNCHED. A fine ship of 960 tons was aunched from the Ship House of Johnson Ride out, in this city, on Saturday last. She is of white oak,—thoroughly built in all respects, is a noble specimen of marine architecture. She is owned by Messrs. C. & W. D. Crooke Capt. Samuel Swanton 2d, and Capt. Charles C. Duncan. She is to be commanded by the latter gentleman, who is an able and accomplished ship-Launched at Richmond the 4th inst., from the

yard of T. J. Southard, an elegant ship called the Forest Queen, about one thousand tons, with three decks, owned by Rufus K. Page, of Hall-owell, and Capt. O. Lovett of New York, who is to command her. Bath Times. NEW JERSEY ZINC. Gentlemen of science

and others interested in the mineral resources of our country, will be gratified with examining specimens of the ore from Mine Hill, and of the zine and from it, at the rooms of the Sussex Zirc Co., at 22 John street. The ore is uncommonly rich, containing about 80 per cent. of red oxide of zine and franklinite, in nearly equal proportions. The zine is very pure, and strikingly superior to the imported article, being free from sulphur, arhe imported article, being free from sulphur, ar-enic, and other impurities. Reduced to an oxide —it is a fine white paint. The iron is remrkable and other impurities.

In fine white paint. The iron is remrkatore increase and tenacity. The ore is supposed inexhaustible, and as men of wealth are libing to the stock, the operations of the libing to the stock, the operations of the they intend to have it ready for the cara the last they annear likely to be carried on with efficient and the last of October. [Norway Advertiser.]

Mr. Brackett, the Sculptor.

The Portland Inquirer thus speaks of one of our former Kennebec citizens, who seems to be

stopping down here until the Fall, or rainy season, until the miners come down, and getting established in business, I shall do better than I shall tablished in business, I shall do better than I shall to go up, because I can buy and sell goods and may be the cause of the extraordinary reputation which this country has won with respect to this I feel contented and happy, am in first rate noble art, Mr. Brackett will increase it. Hithon. It is very dusty here, which makes it disgreeable. It is of no use to try to keep clean; and we feel quite certain that he will take a po-

THE WRECK

" Rehold the MOTHER! all her troubles o'er-

Cast with her burthen on a silent shore; The winds and waves are hush'd, the BARE at rest, Blighted and falling from the mother's breast. To the Editor of the Advertiser : BRACKETT, a Down-Easter, has been persuaded to bring to Portland for exhibition, his MOTHER AND CHILD:

a group of statuary, modelled by himself in about four months, which for want of a better name, he has called "The Wreck." ether in a week. There are a great many tents and around the town. Land in the city sells cast ashore, after shipwreck; womanhood in the

THE LAUNCH OF THE PHILADELPHIA. The We launch of the mammoth steamship Philadelphia ave not sold any lumber yet. It is going down took place yesterday afternoon, between three st.

If you go into a shop to get water, or ask for Vaughan & Lynn, at the foot of Palmer street,

on every side. The Philadelphia is the larges per month, and found, to carry the chain for a surveyor, in whose family he will board. The Her extreme length on deck is 220 feet with 34 man who was expelled from our Company, gets feet beam, and 18 feet depth of hold. She will promenade to her passengers of about 300 feet in ength. Her arrangements throughout are perfect and complete. No money—no expense has been spared. The bow is ornamented with a winged sea serpent, which is carved in a most

exquisite manner.

The stern is adorned with our national emblem the eagle; while the centre of each wheel house enterprise of which she forms a feature, is one

PREVENTION OF CHOLERA. The Board of Consulting Physicans of the City of Boston, having ascertained that many persons have lost their lives by cholera, in consequence of eating unwholesome vegetables and green fruits, make the following recommendations:—

1. That during the prevalence of cholera people

should abstain from cabbages, cucumbers, green corn, all kinds of unripe and decayed fruit and uncooked vegetables.

2. That they should abstain from eating to ex ceas of any kind of food; also from taking food late in the evening, and from all other irregulari-

freely, especially when heated, and should wholly abstain from spirits. The safest drinks are tea and water, if used moderately.

4. The body should be washed all over with soap and water as often as possible. 5. Every thing unclean and offensive should be removed from inhabited apartments.

3. That they should avoid taking cold drinks

John C. Warren, M. D., Chairman. FIRST TOWNS IN AMERICA. It will seem curihigh for them to do anything except spend all their money, and they are sick with the dysentery, &c.

I am glad I came out here, but would not ad-Florida, and Santa Fe, the capitol of New Mexico. The river Gila was explored before the Mississippi was known—and gold was sought in California long ere the first white man had endeavored to find a home on the shores of New England. There are doubtless trees standing within the fallen buildings of ancient Panama, that had commenced to grow when the sites of Boston and New York were covered with the primeval wilderness. [National Intelligencer.

> PRONUNCIATION. The words Allopathy and Homeopathy, with those derived from them, are in most instances erroneously pronounced. The following divisions show the true the emphasis being on the italicised syllables: Al-lop-a-thy, Ho-mee-op-a-thy, and Hy-drop-athy. These words are now in common house-hold use and their correct pronunciation is therefore a matter of more than ordinary importance.

THE HEALTH OF BOSTON. The health of our city is rapidly improving. The number of deaths during the week ending at noon on Saturday was 160, being 55 less than the No. during the week previous. Of the whole No., 44 were reported of cholera, and 45 of dysentery and other diseases of the bowels. Only one death of cholera was re-ported to the Registrar during the 24 hours ending at noon on Saturday. [Atlas.

MAKING VINEGAR. Nearly every one knows that in the conversion of eider to vinegar, exposure to the air is essential. The more thorough this exposure, the more rapid will be the formation of the vinegar. The Ohio Cultivator says, "we have seen this effectually done by causing it to run slowly from a barrel placed up stairs, through an aperture in the floor and ceiling, on a loosed pile of fine sticks or shavings below, through

Picking, Mr. William Hayden, of Lewiston, Me., had his wallet, containing \$35 in money and papers of value, stolen from him at the Boston and Maine Railroad Depet, on Friday

SEVEN D

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Boston, about noon, on Wednesday, September 12. She brings Liverpool papers up to the 1st inst, and London of the evening of the 31st ult. ENGLAND. The mortality of the week exhibits a continued increase in London. The deaths from cholera during the week were 1276, and from all diseases 2457, which is an increase of 228 on the total mortality of the preceding week, and an increase of 47 in the deaths by cholera.

In Liverpool for the last week, out of 682 deaths from all causes, 408 were from cholera, and 166 on the deaths from cholera, as compared with the previous week. In London, saline injections were introduced into the system of the patient, by the venus of the arm while in the last stage of a collapse. The patient immediately rallied, and was completely restored in a day or two.

Manning, the murderer of O'Conner, was taken into custody on Tuesday in Jersey.

The Queen continues to remain in Scotland. A vessel from one of the Irish ports has brought to Liverpool 17 easks of peat as a part of her cargo.

The harvest has been proceeding rapidly of late in the north as well as in the midland districts of England, while in the south it has to a great extent been secured. It has also in Scotland. There is every prospect of more than an average produce of at least an average quality. On the whole, the potato is considered safe from the disease of past years; and in Ireland expectations concerning the yield of the root are such that the price of potatoes is lower than it has been since the year 1846.

The Hungarian meetings have ceased. The

of potatoes is lower than it has been since the year 1846.

The Hungarian meetings have ceased. The draft of a memorial intended to have been presented to Government on the subject of the Russian intervention in Hungary has been published. This memorial is signed by Earl Fitzwilliam, the Marquis of Northampton, and several noblemented and members of the House of Commons. It ably states the strictly constitutional character of the Hungarian movement against Austria, the importance of the settlement of that contest on the danger arising from Russian intervention, since the government of that country not recognising the rights of subjects, must be imimical to the free privileges of other states.

France. The prospect of an income-tax, even of one per cent, is not much liked. Many objects.

Privileges of other states.

France. The prospect of an income-tax, even Frankfort, had not yet declared. Later accounts of one per cent. is not much liked. Many objections are made to this mode of raising money; which the Burgschaft is divided, had ratified the

The Select Committee of twenty-five, appointed to attend to public affairs during the recess of the Assembly, met to consider whether the present state of European polities, consequent on the termination of the Hungarian struggle, required immediate convocation of the Legislative Assembly. This was not deemed necessary.

tained the whole of the Americans and English, to the number of 1500, at an elegant soirce; and during the whole stay of the foreign deputations in Paris, they received to the utmost that polite and refined attention which the French know so well how to pay to others. On Monday the waterworks and grand fountains at Versailles and St. Cloud were exhibited for the gratification of the Congress—an unusual and special honor. And as the day was fine, an immese crowd was present enjoying the beauty of the spectacle, and harmonising in happy gaiety with the magnifi-

Commencement at Bowdoin College.

ties of the Diet, all prisoners and materials of

street of Maine was pronounced by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston. The Society assembled in unusual force. Mr. Winthrop's discourse was upon the Bowdoin family, as previously announced—chiefly upon the character and services of the illustrious revolutionary statesman, James Bowdoin, the Governor of the Commonwealth—but with most pertinent and interesting sketches, both of his son, the well-known patron of the college, and of his father and grandfather, the last named a Huguenot from Rochelle, who migrated to this country, and planted his abode first Gents—Mr. Moulton desires me to say to you that you of Gents—Mr. Moulton desires me to say to you that you

From Round Island. The New Orleans Picayune of the 4th inst.,

the guard came to the assistance of the officer, and with knives cut two of the assailants ounding one mortally, and the other most severely, if not also mortally.

The name of the officer who was beaten, we

The Sea-Gull, having given bonds in \$50,000 not to violate the law, has been delivered to Messrs Fox & Livingston. The arms are to be sold. No further arrests of the persons against whom warrants have been instituted have been effected. The New Orleans has been or is shortly to be given up, and the whole affair appears to be abandoned for the present. The parties to this expedition say that they intend to have the law repealed at the next session of Congress, so that thay can go to sea when and how they please.

\*\*ARRIVED.\*\*

\*\*Advent, Rowar, Boaton.\*\*
Advent, Rowar, Boaton.\*\*

\*\*Advent, Rowar, Boaton.\*\*
Alice, Bates, Portland.

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\*\*Sept. 13, Schr. Perseverance, Colman, Salem.
Union, Getchell, Thomnaton.
Andrew Jackson, Pierce, do.
Herald, Parker, Cloncester.
Harriet Ann, Soile, Boston.
Alexandria, Randall, do.
19, Mary Ellen, Dumont, New York.

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16, Mary Ellen, Dumont, New York. that thay can go to sea when and how they please.

John L. Rogers, Esq., collector of the port of Gloucester, and chairman of the board of selectmen, died in that town on Friday, of a disease respectively. The decreased was a very server of the port of UM, for election of Officers, &c., will be held at Wintrop Hall, by adjournment, on Wednesday evening, 19th instant, at 70 clock. Per order of the Managers, Monday, Sept. 17, 1849.

J. J. EVELETH, Sec'y. sembling cholera. The deceased was a respected and valued citizen. He had held the office of

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CORRECTED WEEKLY

years.

The graduating class on Wednesday had an excellent audience—larger and better then usual.

At o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, the expected discourse before the Historical Society of Maine was pronounced by Hon. Robert has come off at Brunswick for a long time. No BRIGHTON MARKET, Sept. 13.

both of his son, the well-known patron of the college, and of his father and grandfather, the last named a Huguenot from Rochelle, who migrated to this country, and planted his abode first on the banks of Fore river, within the limits of our own city.

The oration before the Phi Beta Kappa, on Thursday, was by Dr. Dwight, of Portland.

To the Collins Professorship of Natural and Revealed Religion, Rev. Daniel I. Noyes, of Concord, N. H., was elected. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Hon. Robert C. Winthrop; the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity upon Rev. George F. Adams, of Brunswick. [Portland Advertiser.]

CHOLERA IN BANGOR! We cut the following from the City Advertiser, Bangor: CHOLERA.—This fearful destroyer has made its appear-

The New Orleans Picayune of the 4th inst., says the number of men now assembled on Round Island attached to what is called the "secret expedition," amounts to over 440. There is a limited supply of provisions on the island, and the men are in fear of being put on short rations. Their bread is now probably out, or very nearly so. The Island on Saturday night was blockaded by the steamers Water Witch and Taylor, the Flirt and two cutters—all United States vessels. Besides these, the sloop-of-war Albany was lying outside of Horn Island.

On Friday morning one of the men at the island, whose name we could not learn, died of the brain fever, and while many of his comrades were attending his burial, an attack was made by a party of reckless depredators on the commissary's store house, for the purpose of plundering provisions. The officer in charge of the stores resisted the attack, when the depredators fell on him and beat him nearly to death. At this crisis the guard came to the assistance of the officer, and with knives cut two of the case illants.

## Toymeneal.

LYCEUM.

TO RENT.

NEW FALL GOODS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE subscriber, desirous of changing his situation, offers for sale, or rent, all his real catatat, (situate in the central and business part of WINTHROP VILLAGE,) consisting of two Dwelling Houses, one Store and Shop, and two upper rooms suitable for Shops or a small family; one Bake House, one Blacksmith's Shop. All or a part will be disposed of to accommodate.

N. B. Any one wishing to purchase such property, will find it for their interest to call and examine the premises find it for their interest to call and examine the premises to the control of th

FOR SALE LOW, A T wholesale or retail, by J. HEDGE & CO.—35 hhds. prime Cuba MOLASSES; 50 chests Ningyong TEA; 10 bbls. Clear PORK; 50 qtls. CODFISH.

MERINO RAMS and EWES, from Stock selected from some of the best Flocks in Vermont. Likewise, FIGS, one and two weeks old, believed to be as good a breed as any in the county—price, \$1,50 to \$2,00 at one month old.

MOSES TABER.

of Item is beredy given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the extate of Daxite Puller, but of China, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to AUGUSTINE T. JONES.

Sept. 3, 1849.

KENNEBEC, SS,-At a Court of Probate, held at Au-

Maine Railroad, to Boston and Lowell, stopping at the stations on the route.

Maine Railroad, to Boston and Lowell, stopping at the stations on the route.

The Cars will leave Bath for Boston Daily (Sundays excepted) at 11 o'clock A. M., on the arrival of the Steamer Huntress from Hallowell, and arrival of the Courted to the published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said county, on the last Monday of Sept. inst., at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew causes if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

Copy. Attest—P. Davis, Register.

To the Henorable Daniel Williams, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kenne-

In a case of the price is a source of the first of the price is a source of the price in the price is a source of the price in the price is a source of the price is a price in the price is a source of the price is a price in the price is a source of the price is a price in the price is a price is a price in the price is a price is a price in the price is a price in the price is a price is a price in the price is a price is a price in the price is a price is a price in the price is a price i

KENNEBEC, 88—At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the first Monday of September, 1849.

On the petition and representation aforesaid, Ordered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of this petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend on the first Monday of October next, at the Court of Probate these to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

Augusta, September 1949.

Augusta, September 1949.

Augusta, September 1949.

Augusta, September 2949.

Bornald or clegance and durability of Castings, challenges and for clegance and durability of produce its equal.

ALSO FOR SALE, all the well known and approved Augusta is sent as section of Probate held and for clegance and durability of produce its equal.

ALSO FOR SALE, all the well known and approved Augusta, September 2049.

ALSO FOR SALE, all the well known and approved Augusta, September 2049.

ALSO FOR SALE, all the well known and approved Augusta, September 2049.

ALSO FOR SALE, all the well k

BOSTON AND LOWELL-1849.

NEW RAILROAD ROUTE! **高等** 

From the Kennebee River to Boston! Prom the Kennebee River to Boston!

Daily Line, commencing August 1, 1849, by the Kennebee and Portland Railroad.

PASSENGERS will be conveyed daily (Sundaya excepted) over the Kennebee and Portland Railroad, the Lastern Railroad, and the Boston and St. Lawrence Railroad, to Buston and Lowell, stopping at the stations on the roste.

The Cars will leave Bath for Boston daily, (Sundaya excepted.) at 11 o'clock A. M., on the arrival of the Sicamer HUNTRESS from Hallowell.

The Steamer HUNTRESS will leave Hallowell daily at 8 o'clock A. M., stopping at Gardiner and Richmond, and will arrive at Bath in time for pussengers to take the 11 o'clock train for Boston.

Passengers will be Ticketed through from
the Lennebec River and from Brunswick.

From Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner to Boston, \$2,50
Richmond LEWIS P. MEAD & CO.

KEEP constantly on hand an extensive assortment of cry description, which they offer for sale at the lowest crices for cash or short and approved credit.

Prom Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner to Boston, \$2,50 Richmond Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner to Portland, 1,50 Richmond Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner to Portland, 1,50 Richmond Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner to Boston, \$2,50 Richmond Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner to Portland, 1,50 Richmond Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner to Portland, 1,50 Richmond Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner to Boston, \$2,50 Richmond Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner to Portland, 1,50 Richmond Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner to Portland

MRS. E. KIDDER'S DIARRHEA CORDIAL, foy sale by CUSHING & BLACK.

Hallowell, August 1, 1849.

32

NEW RAILROAD ROUTE FROM THE

KENNEBEC RIVER TO BOSTON.

Daily Line, commencing August 1, 1849, by the Kennebec and Portland Railroad.

Passengers will be conveyed daily over the Kennebec and Portland Railroad, the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, the Eastern Railroad, and the Boston and Maine Railroad, to Boston and Lowell, stopping at the stations on the route.

porcens unterested may attend on the next aboudsy of Oct.
Augusta, and shew cause, if any to white presented to me for Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the Country of Kennebec, on the Link May and the Country of Kennebec, on the Link May and the Country of Kennebec, on the Link May and the Country of Kennebec, on the Link May and the Country of Kennebec, on the Link May and the Country of Kennebec, on the Link May and the Country of Kennebec, on the Link May and the Country of Kennebec, on the Link May of Sept. A D. 1849.

\*\*ERNEBEC, 83.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, whith and for the Country of Kennebec, on the Link May and the Country of the Country of

TO FRUIT GROWERS. FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

THE subscriber, wishing to make some alterations in his fruit-grounds, offers for selection of extra-vized trees, consisting of the PEAR and PLUM, in a bearing state
Also, large-sized APPLE, CHERRY, and the Also are stated as a property of the Also and the Also are also are also as a selection and mark as some during the coming automa. The Pear Trace are il worked on seedlings, and are of the best quality. A we thousand dwarf Pear Trees, in a bearing state, on this

duince.
TULIPS—In two hundred superior varieties; orders for which should be usade previous to the first of November.
BUCKTHORNS Two hundred and twenty thousand suckthorns—one two, and three years old.
The whole are offered for sale at the lowest market prices.

SAMUEL WALKER, Eustis st., Roxbury.
Roxbury, Sept. 9, 1849.

WOOLEN LONG AND SQUARE

SHAWLS, Scarfs, Maniles, and Children's Shawls. Manufes, and Children's Shawls.

Manuffactured at the Bay State Mills, Lawrence, Mass. These Goods have been improved, even upon those which were considered superior to the foreign last year, and as we now have so hesitation in recommending them as decidedly better in quality and colors than the foreign, we shall keep a large assortment of them, and advise every one who wants the articles above named not us bay mutil they have seen ones. Orders from the country will be carciuily and prompily executed.

JEWETT & PRESCOTT, No. 2, Milk st., Boston.

Boston, Sept., 1849.

LONGLEY & CO'S
EASTERN, NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN EXPRESS.

Office, No. 7, City Exchange Building.

WE are now rausing the only RAIL ROAD EXPRESS between Boston & Portinad, and will take charge of Packages of Money, Bundles, Boxes of Goods, &c., for Boston, and will forward, by the various Expresses from there, to all parts of the United States. We also attend to the collection of Notes, Drafts and Bills, through the Banks, or personally, and make prompt returns. or personally, and make prompt returns.

Leaves Office at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., daily.

Leaves Office at 8 A. M. and M. P. M., daily.
In addition to our Boston Express, we send daily, at 1g.
P. M., by the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road, by our own Conductors, to Mechanic Falls, Norway, Paris, Bethell, Lancaster and Andover, and by the Androaceggin and Kennelsec Rail Road, to North Yarmonth. New Gloucester, Lewiston Falls, Winthrop, Readfield and Waterville. We are Agenta for Cleaveland's Express for Brunawick and Topsham; Carpenter & Co's Express for Bath, Gardiner, Hallowell and Augusta; Hodguan & Co's Express for Buth cardiner, and the Penobscot, and will receive business for all these places.

Bangor and the Fenouscot, and with feech and Passall these places.

We also attend to procuring Bills of Exchange and Passage Certificates, on England, Scotland and Ireland, from Harnden & Co., Soston.

LONGLEY & CO.
Agenta — Storer, Smith & Co., North Yarmouth; Sumner Wood, Lewiston; C. A. & B. F. Wing, Winthrop.

Portland, Aug. 20, 1849.

JOSEPH P. WOODBURY'S PATENT PLANING MACHINE, 4 Great Improvement in Planing, Tongueing and Grooving Lumber.

THE subscriber having received Letters Patent for a Stationary Cutter, Planing, Tongueing and Grooving Machine, now offers for sale Machines and Rights to use the same. This machine will plane 5,000 feet of boards to any uniform thickness, in one hour; producing a better finished surface than it is possible to plane by any other means now known, not excepting the hand plane, and is peculiarly adapted to plane and joint clapboards or weather boarding, and will do the work taster and better than any machine heretofore invented. This machine is so arranged that it planes the board with an unbroken shaving the whole winth and length of the material, and dees not take more than two-thirds the power that is required to do an equal amount of work by the Rotary Cutting Cylinder, now in common use. The construction and organization of this Machine is different from any other now in use. Communications for further particulars cheerially responded to by addressing the subscriber, (post paid,) Boston, Mans.

One of the above Planing Machines may be seen in on-One of the above Planing Machines may be seen in op-

Accounts almost daily reach us of the ravages of the CHOLERA. both at home and abroad, and of the little ancess which has thus far attended the attempts to check its frightful inroads on human life.

Such being the fact, it surely may be regarded as an era in modern discoveries that a medicine has been discovered possessing the power of checking the progress of the Cholera, and eradicating it from the system.

Mrs. Kidder would most respectfully call the attention of the public to this tovaluable medicine known as her CHOLERA, DYSENTERY & DIARRICEA CORDIAL.

Many thousands have been saved by this medicine when Many thousands have been eaved by this medicine when the disease had advanced to its last stages. It is h ped that every housekeeper will keep the Cordial at hand, and if timely administered, but little danger is to be apprehended from an attack of the

Cholera, Dysentery or Diarrhea, This Cordial immediately checks the vomiting, relieves the pains, stops the Diarrhea, and restore the bowels to a perfectly regular and healthy state, however severe the shock may be, or however low the patient may have be-come, it invariably restores.

Come, it invariably restores.

Severest cases of Dysentery,

Are immediately counteracted, the pains are allayed, the bowels healed, and frequently the bowels become perfectly regulated and restored in the short space of ten or twelve hours.

Chronic Diarrhea,

Either in children or adulis, of months or years continuance, are most readily cared with this Cordial, netwithstanding they may be reduced to a mere akeleton; it immediately strengthens, and shortly restores them to perfect health.

Cholera Infanters

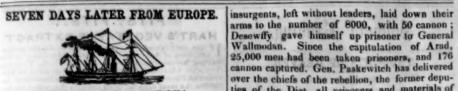
Cholera Infantum.

It has saved the lives of many thousand children when reduced to death's door by this complaint; it gives them immediate relief, and they very soon recover.

Sea Sickness.

It is a most pleasant and dealrable remedy for sea sickness. It checks the vomiting, and readily restores the patient. It invariably checks vomiting, produced from any cause whatever.

Children that are Teething,



and the probability is that M. Passy will give up his scheme on this subject at the reopening of the Legislative Assembly, and that another method of obtaining revenue will be resorted to.

The Select Committee of twenty-five, appointment of the probability is that M. Passy will give up his scheme on this subject at the reopening of the Legislative Assembly, and that another method of obtaining revenue will be resorted to.

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The Select Committee of twenty-five, appointment of the proposed constitution without reserve.

Russia AND CIRCASSIA. Russia has withdrawn from Circassia her army of 70,000 men, in order to strengthen the army of Hungary, and Gount Woronzow, the military and civil governor,

warsaw letters of the 17th ult. contain elaborate discriptions of the brilliant reception of Gen. Lamoricere by his majesty the Czar. The Ambassador of the French Republic was brought to Warsaw in the Czar's state carriage. A detachment of general officers rode to meet him, and escorted him to the city. It created some astonishment that the Czar should show more politeness to the Ambassador of a Republic than he had shown to the Emperor of Austria.

The Peace Congress has brought its labors to a conclusion; and a petition [to the Legislative Assembly now lies at the office of La Presse and in the provinces requiring the abolition of the conscription, the establishment of voluntary enlistment instead, and the reduction of the French

ment instead, and the reduction of the French army to 180,000 men. During the session of the Congress many stirring speeches were delivered by French as well as English and American delegates. The Minister for Foreign Affairs enter-tained the whole of the Americans and English,

At the first of your parties when the first properties of the first properties

The Commencement this week, being the fortyfourth in the series, was on the whole, one of the
most agreeable of these festivals.

The oration before the Peucinian Society, by
Wm. Pame, Esq. of Bangor, was first in order on
Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Farrar, befor the Athenean Society on the same afternoon, descanted
in the transcendentalistic vein, upon the times, the
spirit of the age, the progress of humanity, &c.

Beyond question and beyond compare, the
poem before the same Society, by Charles C.
Nutter, Esq., of Boston, was one of the most
beautiful, finished, and effective performances that
has come off at Brunswick for a long time. No

at Langley's Factory Pond, to water the horse.

As he neared the water, the horse sprang forIn Waterville, FRED STEARNS CARTER, son of John As he neared the water, the horse sprang forward, upset the carriage upon Mrs. H., and before assistance could be rendered, she and the horse were both drowned. The lad, whose name is Osborne, barely escaped. [Times.]

S. Carter.

In Thomaston, Hon. JOEL MILLER, aged 65.
In Bath, ABIATHAR FISHER, aged 61.

MARINE LIST—AUGUSTA

[New York Tribune, 13th.

Collector but a few weeks.

King's House on Munjoy. We learn that the house and land on Munjoy belonging to Mr. King, that has been the scene of the late disturbances, that has been the scene of the late disturbances, the scene of the late disturbances are scene of the late disturbances.

AUGUSTA PRICE CURRENT.

THE subscribers have just received and are now opening a

NEW & SPLENDID STOCK of DRY GOODS
Of recent importation, to which they justice the attention of purchasers. Their Stock consists in part of New and Elegant Styles of all-wood Delances and Cashmerest Cottons and Wood do; super. Satin-fared Thilarts, (a new article; also, various New Styles of DRESS GOODS Thing Clotha, all colors and qualities; Silk Warp Thilates; a good assortment of MOURNING GOODS.

Sila WLS.—The best assortment of Cashmere and Plaid Long and Synare Shearts to be found on the river.

Soper. French and German Ctoths and Docsidars; New and Elegant Styles of VESTINGS DOMESTIC GOODS, will find it for their advantage to examine our etor's before purchasing w. J. Kilbsin R. Co.,

Sept. 19. 32 No. 1 North's Block, Water at.

BOSTON AND LOWELL—1849.

The New, SAFE, and FAST-BALLING STEAME

OCEAN,

Capt. E. H. SAN FORD,

Until farther notice will leave Steambout where, Heliowell,

MONDAFS and THURSDAYS.

For Boston, at 1 past 2. Gardinger at 3, and Bath at 6 P. M.

RETURNING—Lexues Footer's Where, Boston, every

TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS.

Fare—From Hallowell to Boston,

22.00

Lowell,

2.00

The Ocean is a new boat, built expressly for this route; is well firmished with boats and fire engine, and her good qualifiers as sea hoat, with her aplendid accommodiations will reader her a great favorite with the traveling public; in the coming senson.

SINGLING SOLLOW, Water at.

SINGLING SOLLOW, Water at.

SINGLING SOLLOW. 

MESTIC GOODS of every description. Persons wishing good (ioods, at low prices, will find it for their advantage to examine our stork before purchasing W. J. KILBHRN & CO., Sept. 19. 38 No. 1 North's Block, Water st.

SINGING SCHOOL.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the young Gentlemen and Ladies of this vicinity, that he will commence a SINGING SCHOOL, in the Vestry of State Street Chapel, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 19th.

For particulars rec birlin.

JOHN Q. A. HAWES.

Augusta, Sept. 3, 1849.

The Cecan is a new bont, built expressly for this router is well furnished with bonts and fire englise; and her good qualities as a sea hoat, with bouts and fire englise; and her good qualities as a sea hoat, with bouts and fire englise; and her good qualities as a sea hoat, with bouts and fire englise; and her good qualities as a sea hoat, with bouts and fire englise; and her good qualities as a sea hoat, with bouts and fire englise; and her good qualities as a sea hoat, with bouts and fire englise; and her good qualities as a sea hoat, with bouts and fire englise; and her good qualities as a sea hoat, with bouts and fire englise; and her good qualities as a sea hoat, with houts and fire englise; and her good qualities as a sea hoat, with houts and fire englise; and her good qualities as a sea hoat, with houts and fire englise; and her good qualities as a sea hoat, with houts and fire englise; and her good qualities as a sea hoat, with houts and fire englise; and her good qualities as a sea hoat, with houts and fire englise; and her good qualities as a sea hoat, with houts and fire englise; and her good qualities as a sea hoat, with her aptending and the proprietors hope to have a share of the business to the coming season.

For particular and an area hoat, with the traveling public; and the proprietors hope to have a share of the business to the coming season.

For particular and an area hoat, with the restrict and fire engines and the proprietors hope to have a share of the business to the coming season

Winthrop, Sept. 2, 1849.

STOCK FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been

I see the lov'd cottage, and the flowers by the fount And the spot where I wandered in the shade of the de but where is my mother? Oh say-can you tell? And oft I remember when I ran in the race, To catch the gay butterfly swift on the chose, Or sat myself down by the clear purling stream, To laugh at the glance of its silvery beam.

But past, and forever, are youth's sunny hours; have left them-in spring they blossom still the She has gone to her home of peace and of reat, Where the ransomed shall meet in the land of the bleat She wears a bright crown of glory above, And drinks from the fountains of light and of love.

She has put on her vestments, immortality's light, She has met all the saints and the prophets of old, With the song of redemption and the harp of pure gold Farewell, my dear mother ! thou art gone to thy rest; Peace, peace to thy ashes, sleep on with the blest! I would plant a sweet myrtle, whose tragrance should wave In the breath of the wind, with the grass o'er thy grave.

And the voice of its music should call me at even Sweet as the lute of the scraphim echoes is heaven And how I have leved thee, affection should tell, As I mingled my tears with the dew-drops that fell. Thy virtues still live, thy meckness of mind Shall be cherished forever, in mean'ry enshrined; Farewell, my dear mother! thou art gone to thy test-Peace, peace to thy ashes—sleep on with the blest.

## Che Story-Celler.

# THE YOUNG STUDENT.

Difficulties that Beset the Path of Genius TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

One of those water carriers who attend the houses of the poorest and most populous quarters of Paris, was going along the streets one morning in November, 1794. He was a young man, whose ruddy complexion and firm open countenance indicated both health and good humor. He sometimes laid down his buckets, that he might rub his benumbed fingers, for the weather was intensely cold; and as often as he did so, he took the opportunity of crying out in a voice that did

credit to his lungs, "A l'eau! a l'eau!" On reaching an old-looking house in the Ru Houtefeuille, he entered the court, and called out to the woman at the lodge, "Do you want water, mistress?" On receiving an answer in the affirmative, he took in his buckets, when the postman entering, threw down a letter on the table. saying, "Post paid," and continued on his way.

"If you are going up stairs now, Chassagne, perhaps you would take up this letter ! It is for he young student in the next room to yours." "Is he above, now?" said Chassagne, taking

"He has not been down stairs these thre days," said the portress; "and I have reason to fear that he has not had a morsel to eat either vesterday or to-day. If he were not so proud. would have carried him up a little bread and milk; but I am afraid of offending him."

"We must take him something, Mad ard; we must indeed," said the waterman, quite affected by what he had heard.

"Yes, to have him say as he did last week "who desired you to bring that to me, madame I am very much obliged to you, but I do not require it;" and as he said that, Monsieur Chassagne, the tears came into his fine blue eves."

'Well," said the waterman, holding up the letter, "I think there is something here that will comfort him; post paid letters always contain money, I know that," and then whistling a little merry air, he proceeded up the stairs till he reached the student's room at the top of the house, when, rapping at the door, a low and melancholy voice desired him to come in.

On entering, Chassagne beheld with compa sion the scene that presented itself to his view: it was one of complete misery and desolation On a low truckle-bed, barely covered with a thi mattress, a pale, delicate-looking youth sat writing; and from the number of well-filled sheets which lay scattered on the wretched coverlet, in was evident he had been writing for some time His books were on a small table at his bedside and on an old straw chair (the only one in the room) his clothes were carefully folded.

"What do you want?" inquired the youth over whose fine countenance a faint blush was

"The porteress begged me to bring you this letter," said the waterman, as he handed it over to the young student.

"From Pierre Buffiere!" exclaimed the latter eagerly breaking the seal; but no sooper had he glanced over the contents than he turned pale, his eyes closed, and he sunk back on his pillow. For a few moments he appeared to be struggling with some severe mental suffering; but quickly recovering himself, he raised his head, indigna tion flashed in his fine expressive eyes, and crumbling up the letter with his thin white fingers, he exclaimed, "How cruel! how shameful!" He

then remained as if stupefied, and unconscio

that he was not alone. Chassagne, who had lingered in the hope of witnessing his neighbor's joy, when he saw the different effect the letter had produced, was afraid of being considered an intruder, and was about to retire, when a square piece of paper lying or the ground, caught his eye. Guessing what is was, and thinking it had fallen from the letter unperceived, he picked it up, and presented it to the student, who merely thanked him, without

looking at either him or the paper. This was not what the waterman was aimin nt; his compassionate feelings were strongly excited, and though he could not comprehend the nature of the youth's distress, he saw that he suffered much. On looking attentively about the room, he could not perceive the slightest vestige of food. The words of the porteress rang in his ears-"I fear he has not had a morsel to eat either yesterday or to-day!" There were, then, greater evils to be endured than working for small wages, or walking the streets of Paris, exposed to the severity of the winter frost or the burning

heat of the summer sun. A long pause ensued, during which Chassagn was considering the best means of renewing the conversation. At length he said abruptly, "It is not right of you, neighbor, to keep so much to yourself, just because you are better dressed and

richer than I am." "Richer!" exclaimed the student; "richer!

am dying of hunger!" That is but too evident," said Chassagne "and if you will allow me, I will just come i a neighborly way and breakfast with you." And while the student stared in ignorance of his meaning, Chassagne cleared the table; and spreading on it a sheet of clean white paper, he laid on it a small loaf of bread and two sous' worth of choose, which he had purchased for his own preakfast. "Now," said he, "I must go and bring in something to moisten it:" and when, in

about ten minutes, he returned with a bottle of wine and two glasses, he found his companion in the same state of stupor and dumb despair. Without making any remark, Chassagne quietly divided the bread and cheese in equal parts, and placing one-half before the student, he helped himself to the other; then filling out two glasses of wine, he said "Your cord health, neighbor."

Guillaume entered his own garret; the partinate of the partination which divided it from that of Chassagne was in the evenings, I went to my cold garret, where in the other, which took place on the 8th of February, 1835. He left one daughter, Mad of wine, he said, "Your good health, neighbor." what will he say to me when I again ask him for But suddenly the good-humored countenance of Chassagne became clouded; he put down his sition to be in! My God!" said he, throwing glass, and said with some emotion, "You will himself upon his knees, while the tears rolled man, and you are a gentleman!"

himself. "Forgive," said he, "forgive me;" and tered alone. seizing the glass, he was about to raise it to his lips, when a flood of tears compelled him to place it back upon the table. "Oh," said he, "you can have no idea of what I am suffering! And you, a perfect stranger to me, to be so kind, while near relation of my own-one who is wealthy,

and has known me from my birth, would leave me to perish with hunger! I wrote to him a full pital." without clothes; I begged him to advance me a my way to it." few louis to pay for my lodgings, to buy books, "And I," said Chassagne, leaving the root to buy even food; well," continued the unhappy " must go and earn my water cask." youth, taking the letter, and paper (which was a

a tear with the cuff of his coat.

companion. "You are right," said he; "you This idea prompted him to undertake what was have a heart, and that is a comfort and relief to at once humbling to his pride and revolting to his mine. I will share your breakfast, my friend, delicacy. He arose, and making his appearance and after that. I will send back to the relation on as neat as possible, he put on his college cap whom I had depended, both his money and his and took his way to the Rue du Bac, in the Fauletter, even though I should die of hunger." bourg St. Germain. He rang the bell at the

never allow a neighbor to die of hunger. I, who Comte Leon was at home. was left a poor destitute orphan, have never been allowed to want-and should I suffer a fellow creature to die of hunger beside me! No, no; it is my turn to help you to-day, it may be yours to day, and he expects company." lp me or some one else to-morrow."

taken a few sips of wine. "Chassagne," he ontinued, "I accept your kindness, for I shall see him." not always be a poor, sorrowful, medical student; have abilities; and if I live, I will endeavor to acquire a name and a reputation, and then I will epay you a hundredfold for all your kindness to me. Oh, I am ambitious, Chassagne; and I hope out his hand to his old schoolfellow; "what have one day to be head surgeon of the hospital."

"I am ambitious too, Monsieur Guillaume, but when I can draw my own water cart!"

not help smiling at the ambition of the waterman. -"Would a water cask be very expensive?" and the son of a duke, they have a right to draw Guillaume inquired, as he sealed up the letter and on my purse, or rather on that of my father?"

Why, monsieur, a new one, with cart and buckets. would cost at least two hundred and fellow (like myself, for instance) were to come sixty franca; but, he added in a confidential tone, and say to you, "Leon, it is not charity I am "I have two hundred put by for it. And now," about to ask, but I want some assistance to enasaid he, "what are you going to do? You had ble me to live until another school is established. better leave me in care of your room, and go and (which must be before long, for they cannot do put your letter in the post office; a walk will remy customers are served, and I have nothing else

The two friends again warmly pressed each with his letter, Chassagne sat down to finish his How you talk."

"What! back already!" when, turning about, would be a month without your amusements, b expecting to see Guillaume, to his surprise, he your friend could live and study for four." beheld monsieur Bouvard, the proprietor of the

le inquired.

self," replied the proprietor.

Chassagne obeyed, expecting to be sent on nome errand after his companion; when, to his from my wardrobe." amazement, Monsieur Bouvard locked the door, "No, I am obliged to you," said Guillaun and put the key in his pocket. "What are you doing!" exclaimed Chassagne.

'I take possession of the key, in order to pre- pany. Adieu! when shall I see you again!" vent the late tenant from entering the room

"And where is he to go?" inquired Chasagne in a tone of pity. Wherever he pleases; but that is no concerof mine; he owes me five months' rent; this is

"Oh, Monsieur Bouvard, do not do such a the saloon. hing as that!" said poor Chassagne, clasping Guillaume Depuytren retraced his steps hom his hands in the most supplicating manner .- ward with a heavy heart; for the first time in his "Monsieur Dupuytren is honest; he will pay life he had stooped to ask a loan, and he had

"When !" inquired the proprietor, endeavor ng to get between the wall and the waterman, who was stopping the passage.

" As soon as he is able," replied the latter. But you, sir, who are rich, do not, for a paltry who, as soon as he heard his step, called out oum, bring such ruin on a poor young man. Oh what can I do to excite you compassion?"

"Pay me," said the landlord roughly. " And you are depriving him of his books and his papers, as if he had not trouble enough without that. Monsieur Bouvard, give me that key," with a good natured smile, as he placed a small and Chassagne; "give me back that key!"

proprietor, turning pale with anger. "Take same for me?" care that I do not turn you out along with him. "But," said the young student, "you must, Come, let me pass directly." "Oh, Monsieur Bouvard," said Chassagne,

whose quick ear had recognized the voice of the me for it when you are made head surgeon of student speaking to the porter below, "he is the hospital." here already !- I beseech you to give it to me ; "Then, Chassagne," said Guillaume smilin and," added he, lowering his voice, " if he does for the kindness and good humor of the water not pay you, I will."

in a tone of contempt, which made the color rise to the forehead of the young waterman. "With the money of an honest Auvergnat

which he has earned by the sweat of his brow." "These are mere words," said the landlord, again endeavoring to pass.

" Put back the key, and come into my room," said the kind-hearted waterman, opening a door brother, his servant. " Now listen to me," said

pale at seeing Monsieur Bouvard, and was on the

not drink with me, because I am a poor water- down his cheeks, " grant me strength to bea this accumulation of sorrows!"

nan, and you are a gentieman:

This reproach seemed to recall the student to Presently the door opened, and Chassage en

" Where is Monsieur Bouvard?" " He is gone," said Chassagne laughing.

"What! without asking me for my rent! "Oh, I have settled that; he will wait." " And what did you say to satisfy him !" "Why, I said-I said-that you would pay him when you were head surgeon of the ho

account of my situation, and told him that, in consequence of the breaking up of all the public es- was inclined to ridicule him; but the count ents, I had been obliged to leave the college of La Marche, but that I continued to pursue my studies with equal assiduity. I told him the thought, Guillaume took up his books, saythat I had no means, that I was without money, ing with a smile, "well, I must begin to work

Guillaume wished to set about his studies post office order,) "he sends me one louis, and for after all the agitation of the morning, he found this miserable louis he thinks he has purchased it impossible to collect his ideas. His heart was the right of remonstrating, advising, and reproach- torn by conflicting emotions; now bursting a ing me. He reproaches me with having left the the thought of his rich, but cruel relative, who country to come and starve in Paris, and be a refused to assist him; then thrilling with gratitude to his humble neighbor, who had so kindly "You ought to return that louis to your hard- come to visit and to share his breakfast with him hearted relative," said Chassagne, wiping away "Oh," said he, "if I must be indebted to any tear with the cuff of his coat.

One, let me at least endeavor that it may be to the student warmly pressed the hand of his some one who is wealthy and able to assist me! "Oh, as to that, Monsieur Guillaume, as long gate of one of the finest houses in the street s Chassagne can carry a pair of buckets, he will and on being answered, he inquired if Mon le

"Are you invited, sir ?" inquired the servant "No," replied Guillaume.

"Oh, because this is Monsieur Leon's bir

"Guillaume was about to depart; but havin "Noble, generous sentiments!" exclaimed the endured the greatest pang attendant on the ste tudent, who had risen, and was dressing himself he was about to take, that of ringing at the gate, while Chassagne was speaking, and had with he determined to go through with it. "Tell difficulty swallowed a few morsels of bread, and your young master," said he, "that an old class fellow of the college of La Marche wishes to

The footman took the message, and on his re turn, showed Guillaume into the antechamber. where the duke's son soon appeared.

"Oh, is it you, Guillaume," said he, holding you been doing since the breaking up of the colleges!" Then, without waiting a reply, and my ambition is not like yours; my ambition is to while Guillaume was hesitating as to the best have a water cask of my own, painted red, with means of mentioning the cause of his visit, the blue hoops. Oh, what a happy day that will be young count himself introduced the subject by saying abruptly, " Do you know, Guillaume In spite of his grief, the young student could that I am perpetually assailed by some of our old classfellows, who think that, because I am rich.

"And surely you would not refuse them resh you, and I will arrange everything here; lend me ten louis, and on the word of a man of honor, I will repay you?"

Leon burst into an immoderate fit of laughte -" Ten louis!" repeated he; "ten louis!other's hand; and the student having departed Why, that would be a month's pocket money

Guillaume took his handkerchief to wine th cold perspiration from his forehead, and replied waterman, hearing a step at the door, exclaimed, with all the energy of despair, "It is true you

"You are a fool, Guillaume!" said Leor shrugging his shoulders. "But some one rings; "Where is Guillaume Dupuytren the student?" we are expecting company to celebrate my birthday; will you come in, and I will introduce you "He is gone out, Monsieur Bouvard; but I will to my father?" Guillaume, who had now near eliver any message to him," said the waterman ly recovered his self possession, coldly declined the invitation. "Is it on account of your dress?" "Very well; then begin by coming out your- said Leon; "you know I would not have you appear to disadvantage; and as we are about the same height, Lapiene can lend you something

so coldly, that Leon exclaimed, "Oh, you are too proud! Very well, I must leave you, and "You shall see," replied the landlord coldly, you can see me another day when I have no com

" Never!" said Guillaume. But suddenl recollecting himself, he added in a tone of bitter ness, "That is to say, Leon, we may meet again; but it shall be when you need assistance

"Then that will be never," replied the weal thy youth, as he turned haughtily round to enter

been refused by a wealthy school-fellow, who spent yearly twelve times the sum in trifling usements, that would have enabled him t live and pursue his studies for four months. On entering his garret he found Chassagne there.

" Come, loiterer, your soup will be cold." "Dinner!" exclaimed Guillaume, surprise and affected at seeing a bowl of hot soup smok ing on the table.

"Do you not like it!" said the water dish on the table beside the soup; " and if I "What!-you menace me, do you?" said the were in your place, would you have done the

fear, be encroaching on your savings ?" " Pahaw !" replied Chassagne, " you can pa

man cheered the heart of the poor student, "then "With what money?" inquired the landlord Chassagne, you shall have a water-cask, with a good cart and horse."

"Oh. a horse!" replied Chassagne. "I d not aspire so high; to possess a water-cart is the

From that day forward, the young took upon himself the office of purveyor to the student; he was more; he became his friend, his student; he was more; he became his friend, his he one day when Guillaume was refusing to ac-The landlord did so. Guillaume, who had copt such innumerable benefits, "you know that now nearly reached the top of the stairs, turned my greatest ambition is to possess a water-cart. Well, I would give up the water-cart, if I had it, more time; but Chassagne prevented him by almost pushing the landlord into his room, when he immediately followed him, and closed the door.

change in the situation of the two friends ; Guill- a kind though humble friend. aume entered the hospital as in-door pupil. The eparation was severely felt; and Chassagne exicted a solemn promise from his friend that should be at any time be in distress for money, for legislation upon some subjects have had leave he would apply to him, who loved him as a

Some time after his installation, the principal their petitions. physician, knowing the difficulties of his situation, and wishing to assist him, proposed that he should take care of a patient of his—a man of

be of service to him. paired the same evening to the duke's residence, and proceeded immediately to the invalid's cham-his troubles and afflictions. care and attention, before the end of the month the duke was pronounced convalescent; and on the same day he presented to his young caretaker twenty-five louis in gold. Let us now return to Chassagne, who, since disposed of.

Guillaume had been unable to visit him in the evenings, had found the time unusually long. poor Chassagne would go down and stand at the gate watching in the direction by which Guill- took place : aume would come, if he came at all. On the evening of the day we have mentioned, Chassagne was at his usual post; the streets were nearly deserted, no sounds were to be heard, but the steps of a few strayed passengers, when suddenly the rolling of a light water-cart, by breaking the stillness of the street, interrupted the musings of Chassagne. But do his eyes deceive him! Who is that young waterman, who, in dress and appearance so much resembles Guillaume! The cart rolls on; the figure becomes more distinct; the cart at length stops at the gate, and Guillaume, breathless and fatigued, could only call out from between the shafts,

"Chassagne, here is your water-cart!" flourish, untaxed! [Concord (N. H.) Reporter. " Mine !" said Chassagne in astonishment. "Yes, yours certainly; whose else should it be ! But come and unharness me, for I cannot play the horse any longer."

' Mine !" continued Chassagne, unable to believe his senses; "this cart, this cask, these is intensely patriotic in his views and feelings, fine new buckets?"

himself from the cart, took Cassagne by the hand, English baronet, who, in company with his valet and leading him round to the back of it, showed was travelling through the country "in search of meeting in London: "We live in the midst of said he, "read that-' No. 835, Chassagne! him some. Having learned, by inquiry of the Whose name is that-yours or mine?"

Joy, surprise, the realization of his fondest hope, all combined to bewilder the unhappy wa- sat near him, "There, boys, is a genuine, live terman; he looked alternately at the cart and at sir-ee-let's enlighten him," and immediately fell Guillaume, then suddenly exclaimed, "But to haranguing on "the great and growing proswhere did you get it?"

"I bought it!" replied Guillaume. pital ?" said Chassagne, opening his eyes wide, that you mean to add Canada to your possessions? as if the better to see the great person he believed "To be sure we do," said Campbell; "we must stood before him.

have earned a little money, and your ambition to extend your boundaries?" "Why, sir, we've was so very moderate, my good Chassagne, that I was anxious to gratify it. Come, put up your cart, and let us go to supper." It was on a fine morning in May, 1816, that a

splendid equipage drew up at a large house on the Place de Louvre. A gentleman descended and inquired for the Baron Dupuytren. On being told he was at home, he desired the servant to announce the Duke Leon de X---.

" No person is announced here, sir: walk in to the waiting-room, and the doctor will see you in time."

When two patients had been dismi Duke was shown into the doctor's study.

" I fear I am too late, Monsieur le Baron; rather I should say, my dear Guillaume. Do you not remember me !" said the duke. "I remember you perfectly, Monsieur le Duc,"

re plied the Baron, coldly. said the duke; "If any person can save him, it is you; pray come with me; my carriage is at the door, and any sum you name shall be yours."

cider would run at your approach," was the re-The baron took his hat, and inquiring if his ply. cabriolet was in readiness, he followed the duke down stairs. On crossing the court to reach the street, a man entered it who seemed in the deepest affliction.

"Chassagne!" exclaimed the doctor, "what is

" Oh, Monsieur le Baron!" " Call me Guillaume, or I will not listen to

"My little girl, my youngest child, is dying, you aint wise." and I came to ask you to see her," replied Cassagne.

" But my son, Monsieur le Baron, a mo delay may be fatal to him."

"I will visit your son, Monsieur le Duc, as soon as I have seen this man's child," replied the baron, taking Chassagne into his cabriolet. "Monaieur le baron, I will give you six thou-

sand france on condition that you come with me instantly." "Otherwise you will not," said the baron: and bowing to the duke, he desired the coach-

man to drive to the residence of Chassagne. It was not until he was assured of the safety of the little girl that he repaired to the duke's note on an Ohio bank, that promises to pay on residence; the heir of his title and fortune had demand, "one dollar," and they won't give us

We have seen Guillaume Dupuytren in the does? year 1794 nearly perishing with hunger. Twenty-two years afterwards, we find him at the highest pitch of eminence and prosperity, and that by dint of his own talents and industry. This celebrated surgeon was born at Pierre, Buffiuffiere, in Limousin, in the year 1777. He came to Paris when twelve years old, and was placed in rassed state of business affairs of an acquaintance tions having forced him to leave it, he was everybody's hands. "Yes," replied the inexota-

1795, the School of Medicine was established, to which he was at first attached as protecteur. At a late period, in 1801, he continued there as principal of anatomy; in 1811 he succeeded Sabatier as professor; and in 1815 he was appointed second surgeon of the Hotel Dieu, and in 1816 he was created Chevalier of the order of people let the man out of the box ?"

eat your water cask," replied Guillaume, endeavoring to hide the tear that quivered in his eye at thy or distinguished parents. Those of Dupuyhearing the noble sentiments expressed by the poor waterman.

"Oh, we are both young," said the latter; having lost his place, he was reduced to great " and God will not forsake us if we remain in the poverty. While Dupuytren lived, his talents, path of duty. I pray for you, Monsieur Guill- his life, his fortune, were all at the service of nume, both night and morning."

those who needed them. He was the physician of the poor as well as of the rich; and their gratof Chassagne, which Guillaume pressed in silence. This state of things did not continue long. the wealthy. He never forgot his early days, Towards the commencement of 1795, the estab- and was fond of affording that assistance and sup lishment of the School of Medicine effected a port to youth which he had himself received from

Leave to withdraw.

It will be seen by reference to the legislative to withdraw, being a very polite way of rejecting

rank and wealth, who in the first place would acter, who resides in one of our most flourishing pay him a louis per night for his attendance, and towns, finding that his garden was daily injured whose influence and patronage might afterwards by the dogs, who found that his onion bed was a good place in which to conceal bones, &c., deter-On hearing that the patient was the father of mined to put an end to the troubles, and accor-On hearing that the patient was the father of his heartless school-fellow, Guillaume was at first disposed to refuse; but a moment's reflection made him gladly accept the office. He remised the same evening to the duke's residence.

appeared in the papers that the matter had been

As soon as the paper containing the important news arrived in the town of -, the legislative When the hour had passed which used to unite proceedings were read in the store of one of the these two friends, that they might enjoy a little country merchants of the place. Soon after, old Smith dropped in, with pipe in mouth, to hear the

Smith-Well, what's the news ! Store-keeper-Your petition is disposed of, I

ee by the papers. Smith-How! what's the law! Store-keeper-Reads from the paper: -, from the Judiciary Committee, by leave ade a report, whereupon it was resolved that J. Q. O. B. Smith and others, petitioners for a tax on dogs, have leave to withdraw their petition."

The old mare is out at pasture, my wagon is broke, and I'll see every one of the rotted Repreentatives in Halifax before I'll go over to withdraw that petition. And the petition is still here, and the dogs still

Smith-(Taking his pipe from his mouth.)

CAMPBELL, sometimes called by his friends "Old Whitey," on account of his snowy locks, is a contractor and engineer on the Vermont Central Railroad. He is a man of considerable humor, and take him for all in all, "a decided trump." Guillaume, who had succeeded in disengaging Falling in one day at a public house, with an landlord, which was the "master" and which was

"Are you then made head surgeon of the hoshave it, you see!" "I don't quite see that," said "Not yet," he replied, laughing; "but I "my lord;" "but, pray, how far do you propose pretty much settled it this fashion," said "Old Whitey," earnestly:- "South, by all the water there is 'round Cape Horn-west, by the Pacific Ocean-east, by the Atlantic (outside of Cuba, mind you)-and north, by the regions of eternal congregation!" The baronet gazed at the calm face of "Old Whitey" for an instant, made a brief "mem" in his note book, and retired to his cham-

Boston Post. on the stand; "How do you know the plaintiff

was intoxicated on the evening referred to." "Because I saw him, a few minutes after the muss, trying to pull off his trowsers with a boot-

Verdict for the defendant. See Blackston

page 37, vs. gin and sugar. "I'm not afraid of a barrel of cider!" said toper to a temperance man. "I presume not, from your appearance; I should think a barrel of

A VERY APT SIMILE. Somebody who doe oot think always as the the books teach or as the world believes, says of an open countenance:

"It is not always a mark of frankness to pos seas an open countenance. An alligator is a deceitful creature, and yet he presents an oper countenance when in the very act of taking you in. "Father," said a four year old child, "I think

"Why, child!" "Because you have brought that baby here when mother is sick, and you have to get a woman to take care of it!"

"Go rock the cradle, Lucy, and let us hear n nore of your jabber."

A countryman sowing his ground, two sme fellows riding that way, one of them called to him with an insolent air, "Well, my honest fel low, 'tis your business to sow, but we reap the fruit of your labor." To which the countryman replied-"'Tis very likely you may, for I am sowing hemp!"

"Figures don't lie," eh! Well, we've got : note on an Ohio bank, that promises to pay on but forty cents for it. If figures don't lie, who

man dancing the Polka, appropriately said, that it appeared as if the individual had a hole in his pocket, and was vainly endeavoring to shake shilling down the leg of his trowsers.

remarked that his obligations were in almost exposed to the sufferings we have described. In ble, "I have been for sometime aware that he was

Sabbath Reading.

THOUGHTS OF HEAVEN. No sickness there, No weary wasting of the frame away,

No fearful shrinking from the midnight air, No dread of summer's bright and fervid ray No hidden grief, No wild and cheerless vision of despair, No vain petition for a swift relief, No tearful eye, no broken heart, are there.

Care has no home Within that realm of ceaseless praise and song; Its tossing billows break and melt in foam, Far from the mansions of the spirit throng. The storm's black wing

Is never spread athwart celestial skies, Its wailings blend not with the voice of Spring, As some too tender flower fades and dies.

Its chilling dews upon the tender frame; No morn is there!—the light which fills The land of glory from its Maker came. No parted friends O'er mournful recollections have to weep, No bed of death enduring love attends,

To watch the coming of a pulseless sleep!

No withered flower Or blasted, those celestial gardens know! No scorching blast, or fierce, descending shower Scatters destruction like a ruthless foe. No battle-word

Startles the sucred hosts with fear and dread ! The song of Peace, Creation's morning heard, Is sung wherever angel-footsteps tread! Let us depart, If home like this await the weary soul!

Look up, thou stricken one ! thy wounded heart Shall bleed no more at sorrow's stern control. With Faith, our guide, White-robed and innocent to tread the way, Why fear to plunge in Jordan's rolling tide, And find the haven of Eternal Day?

Power of a [Good Man's Life.

The beauty of a holy life constitutes the mos loquent and effective persuasive to religion which one human being can address to another.

We have many ways of doing good to our fellow-creatures; but none so efficacious as leading a virtuous, upright, and well-ordered life. There is an energy of moral suasion in a good man's life, passing the highest efforts of the orator's genius. The seen but silent beauty of holiness genius. The seen but silent beauty of holiness speaks more eloquently of God and duty than the His reason, which was so far gone as to unfit him for genius. The seen but silent beauty of holiness speaks more eloquently of God and duty than the tongues of men and angels. Let parents remember this. The best inheritance a parent can bequeath to a child is a virtuous example, a legacy of hallowed remembrances and associations. The of hallowed remembrances and associations. The beauty of holiness, beaming through the life of a loved relative or friend, is more effectual to of gratifued I still owe you; but please accept this amount strengthen such as do stand in virtue's ways, and as interest on the debt in advance raise up those that are bowed down, than precept, command, entreaty, or warning. Christianity itits moral power, not to the precepts or parables of Christ, but to his own character. The beauty of that holiness which is conducted.

When thousands who are now trembling under the hand of this dreadful disease, and fearing that every attack may prove fatal, will find permanent relief and be restored to new life, by using this celebrated medicine. that holiness which is enshrined in the four brief biographies of the Man of Nazareth, has done more, and will do more to regenerate the world, all the other agencies put together. It has done more to spread his religion in the world than all that has ever been preached or written on the THOMAS & MILES, 169 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio,

that has ever been preached or written on the evidences of Christianity.

[Chalmers.

[Cha blessings till we are utterly insensible of their greatness and of the source from which they flow. In missione. Having learned, by inquiry of the landlord, which was the "master" and by the same and forget entirely how large a share our laws, and forget entirely how large a share our laws, and forget entirely how large a share our laws, and forget entirely how large a share our laws, and forget entirely how large a share our laws, and forget entirely how large a share our laws, and forget entirely how large a share our laws, and forget entirely how large a share our laws, and forget entirely how large a share our laws, and forget entirely how large a share our laws, and forget entirely how large a share our laws, and forget entirely how large a share our laws, and what would his laws have been, what his civilization? Christianity is mixed up with our very being and our very life; there is not a familiar object around us which does not one was a different aspect because the light of Christianity; not a law which does not owe its truth and gentleness to Christianity; not a custom which cannot be traced in all its holy and every life; there is not a familiar object around us which does not owe was a different aspect because the light of Christianity; not a custom which cannot be traced in all its holy and every life; there is not a familiar object around us which does not owe its truth and gentleness to Christianity; not a custom which cannot be traced in all its holy and every life; there is not a familiar object around us which does not owe was a different aspect because the light of Christianity; not a law which does not owe its truth and gentleness to Christianity; not a custom which cannot be traced in all its holy and every life; there is not a familiar object around us which does not owe with led to haround the fine side, back or side, and all purposes where a plant We speak of our civilization, our arts, our freedom, custom which cannot be traced in all its holy and beautiful parts to the gospel."

Conscious Rectitude. If a man has correct principles, he can never be laughed out of them.

Aromatic Catarrh and Headache Snuff.

This article is the best preparation in the world for a cold in the head, the HEADACHE, and all CATARRHAL principles, he can never be laughed out of them. The shrug of the shoulders, the biting remark, the contemptuous look, and the scornful air, may cause a momentary pang in his bosom, but the pain is produced by a consciousness of his own virtue. It is from pity to those who err. He sees the tendency of unbridled passions, and this knowledge oftentimes causes a tear to fill his eye. The principles he has embraced, govern his whole life; he knows they are founded on truth, and, though cast out from the pale of society, turned away as the offseouring of the earth, he feels a calmness and serenity within—a consciousness of doing right, buoys him up under every trial. Such are principles based under every trial. Let these principles be yours,

BATHING

BATHING

BATHING

BATHING

BATHING

D. NORCROSS keeps constantly on hand was all at his shop on Water attreet. Augusta.

ING TUBS, a very convenient and useful articles assume of the year.

July 10, 1849. ety, turned away as the offscouring of the young man, as you commence your career in life. Be not seduced by evil counsels, or unprincipled associates. With virtuous desires, with a deep anxiety to know what is right, and a jealous watch over the heart, you cannot but overcome watch over the heart, you cannot but overcome any unhallowed propensity, and finally triumph

over every sinful desire. LOVING THE CREATURE, AND NOT THE CREATOR Strange as sad are the unnatural, irrational exercises of human love. Men love to excess the E. R. ROBINSON continues to Manufacture (where he things of earth even when they are yet unseen. things of earth, even when they are yet unseen. and only hoped for; and yet love not themselves, their souls, or their God. They love things without them, and things that periah in the using; and yet love not what is within them and Uim and yet love not what is within them and Uim and yet love not what is within them and Uim and yet love not what is within them and Uim and yet love not what is within them and Uim and yet love not what is within them and Uim and yet love not what is within them and Uim and yet love not what is within them and Uim and yet love not what is within them and Uim and yet love not what is within them and Uim and yet love not what is within them and Uim and yet love not what is within them and Uim and yet love not what is within them. and yet love not what is within them, and Him who is over all, and blessed for ever. Men value human friendship when it is directed to their nersons, and not their purses-to their characters, and not to their condition; and yet they profess to love God, while they take interest only in his gifts, and are unmindful of the glorious Giver. [American Messenger. FEATHER DUSTERS of all sizes for sale at PEIRCE'S Furniture and Crockery Store, No. 4, Union Block.

slavish compliance with the will of others. It is merely a consciousness of our own insufficiency Every man who is sensible, is, therefore, more or less humble; he takes a near view of his own imperfections, undisguised by that false coloring, which, while we are engaged in society, our passions are apt to throw over them.

ame moment they conscientiously believe themselves contending only for the interest of truth, and long retain the same conviction. ADVERSITY exasperates fools, dejects cowards, draws out the faculties of the wise and ingenious, puts the modest to the necessity of trying their kill, awes the opulent, and makes the idle in-

wicked thought or feeling, is a direct step towards ugliness; whilst every pure, generous, and ennobling sensation tends to elevate and beautify in the highest degree.

written on his forehead, it would make him pull III All Letters on business connected with the his hat over his eyes.

FITS! FITS!!

HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT Is the only remedy that can be relied on for the permanent care of Spannodic Contractions, Irritation of the Nerves, Nervous or Sick Headacks, Nervous Tremors, Nearalgic Affections, General Debility, D dictency of Nervous and Physical Energy, and all Nervous Disorders, including the most dreadful of all diseases that affect the ho

EPILEPSY, OR FALLING SICKNESS. Hysterical Fits, Convulsions, Sprams, &c. It is well known that, from time immemorial, Physicians have pro-bounced Epileptic Fits incurable. It has builted all their skill, and the boasted power of all medical programs.

nounced Epiteptic Fits incurable. It has builted all their skill, and the boasted power of all medicine, and consequently thousands have suffered through a miscrable existence, and at last yielded up their lives on the ALTAR OF INSANITY.

The proprieter of the Vegetable Extract, however, field no delicacy its saying that it can be cured. He would, therefore, respectibly invite physicians, and all others interested, to examine the testimony which is here offered if it is deception, let it be exposed; but if it is true, then, in the name of humanity, no longer let it be said that Epilepsy is incurable.

Hart's Vegetable Extract

For sixteen years has been tested by many necessarian.

Hart's Vegetable Extract

For sixteen years has been tested by many persons who have suffered with this dreadful disease, and in every case where it has had a fair trial, has effected a permanent cure. Dr. Chas. Brown of Dover, Russell Co., Alubama, who is one of the best physicians in the State, says that he has been much benefitted by the use of the Vegetable Extract, and that he unhesisatingly prescribes it in every case of Epilepay which comes under his knowledge.

Curtis G. Mayberry, Eaq., formerly Fostmaster at Lime Mills. Crawford Co., Pa., now living in Eric Co., Pa., says that for many years past be has been sorely afflicted with Pits, and he is now happy to state that a persevering use of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract, has genored him to sound health, being entirely freed from that worst of all disenses.

Mr. Stephen E. Pratt. conser of Sixth avenue and Twenty-aixth street, New York, states that Mr. Charles H. Boughton, a member of his family, has been an severely afflicted with Epileptic Fits for many years, that he was obliged to relinquish his business. Having used Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract (once Mr. Fratt) he was soon returned to perfect health, and left this city for the State of Ohio to reaume his business.

Rev. Mr. Smith, rector of St. Peter's church, Spotswood, N. J., who has been afflicted with Epileptic Fits for more than forty years, states that he has used Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract, and his health has been so much improved that he hopes by Divine blessing, to have no sore Fits.

that he hopes by Divine blessing, to have no more Fita.

EPILEPTIC FITS,

For twenty-seven years and six months, cured by the use of this truly wonderful medicine.

Read the following remerkable case of the son of Wm. Secore, Esq., of Pailadelphin, afflicted with Epileptic Fits twenty-seven years and six months. After traveling thre' England, Scotland, Germany and France, consulting the most eminent physicians, and expending for medicine, medical treatment and solvice three thousand dollars, returned with his son to this country is November has, without receiving any benefit whatever, and was cured by without receiving any benefit whatever, and was using HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT. I have spent over three thousand dollars for me and medical attendance. I was advised to take a Europe with him which I did. I first visited Engla consulted the most eminent physicians there in respe his case; they examined him and prescribed accordi

Yours, very respectfully,
(Signed.) WILLIAM SECORE. THE TIME IS NOT FAR DISTANT

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Mortimer's Rheumatic Compound. A LARGE LOT, just received from St. Louis, Mo., by sole Agents at Augusta. This is an article well known and extensively used at the West, and justly merits its great reputation.

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